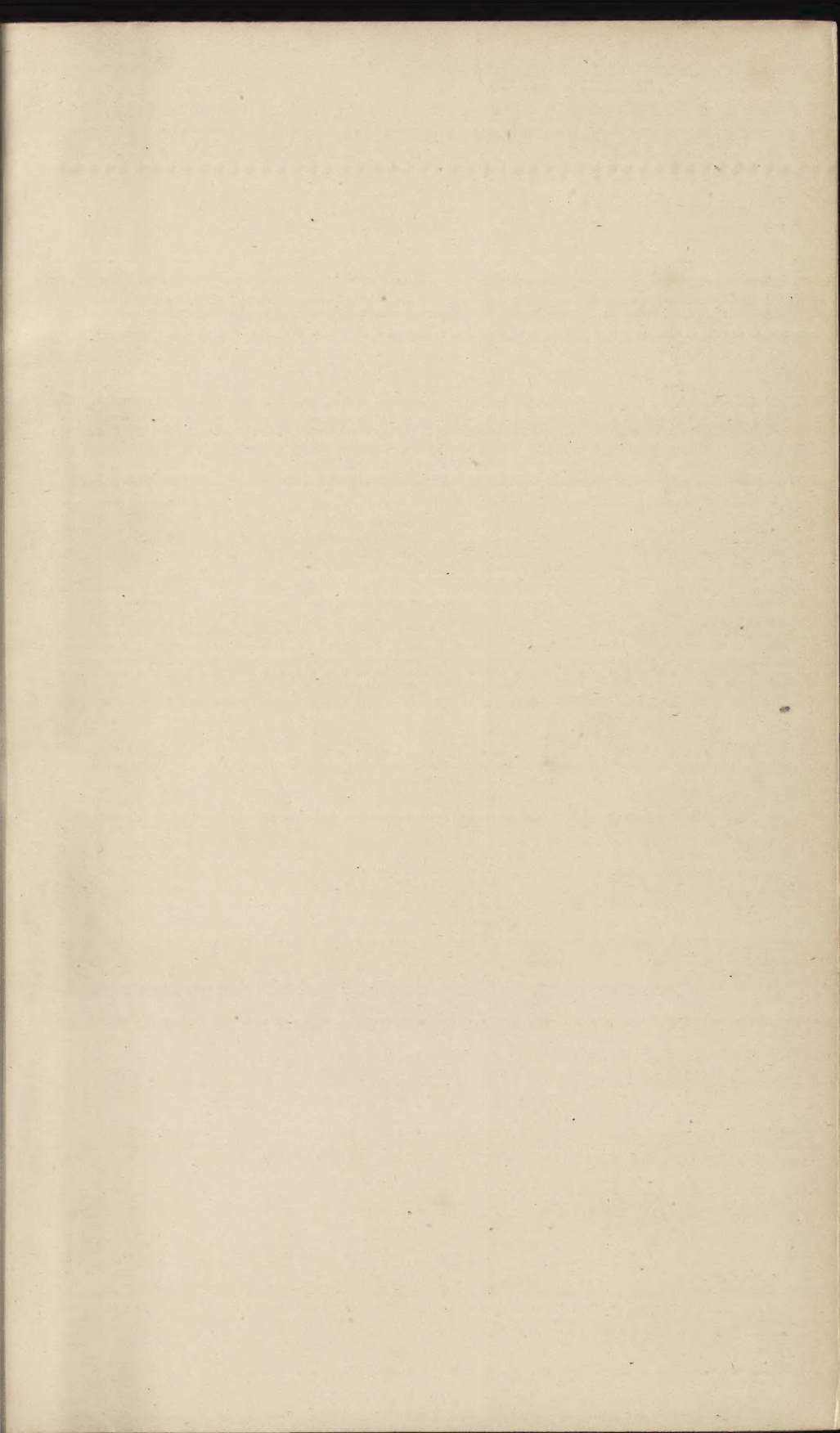


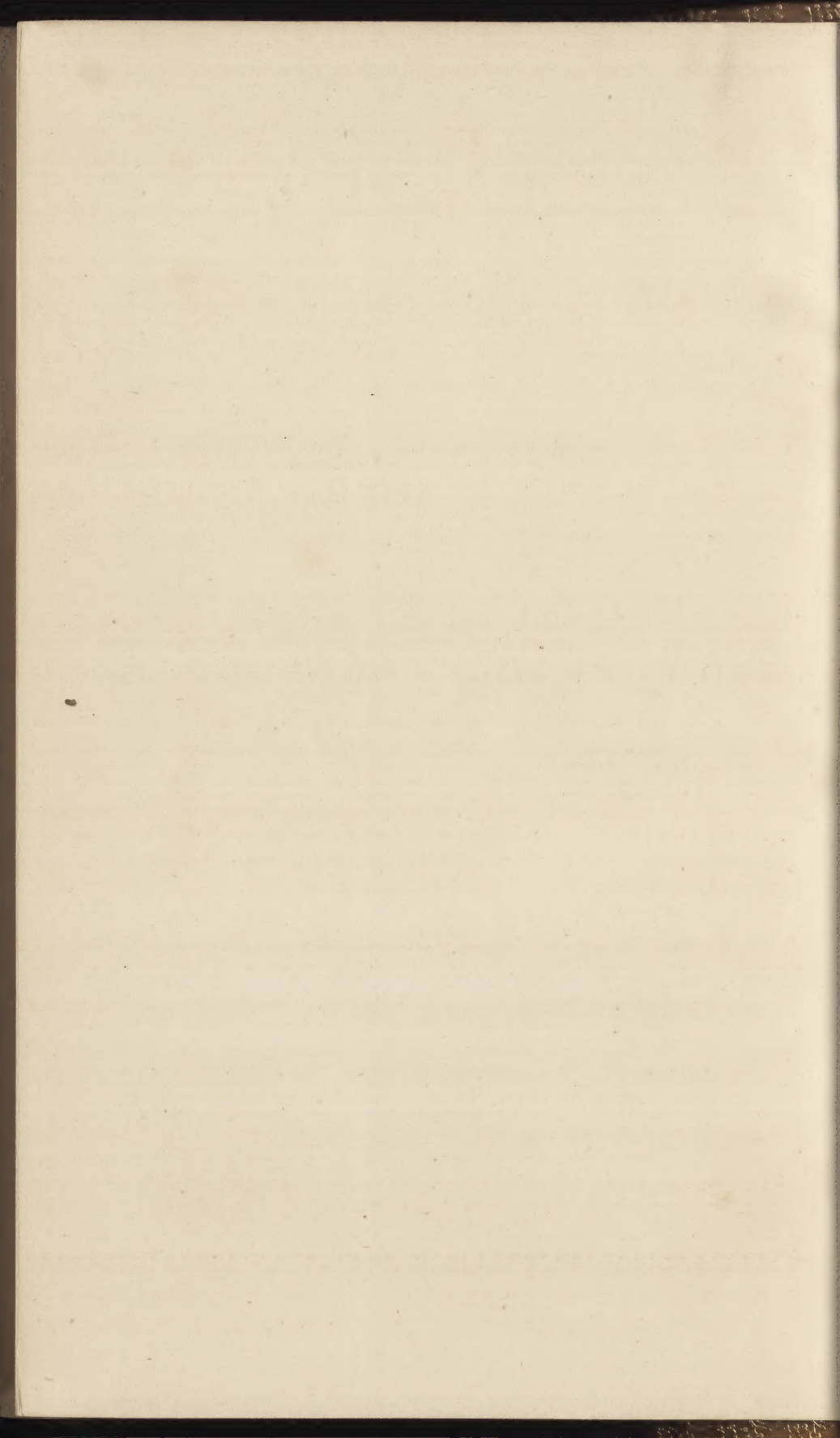


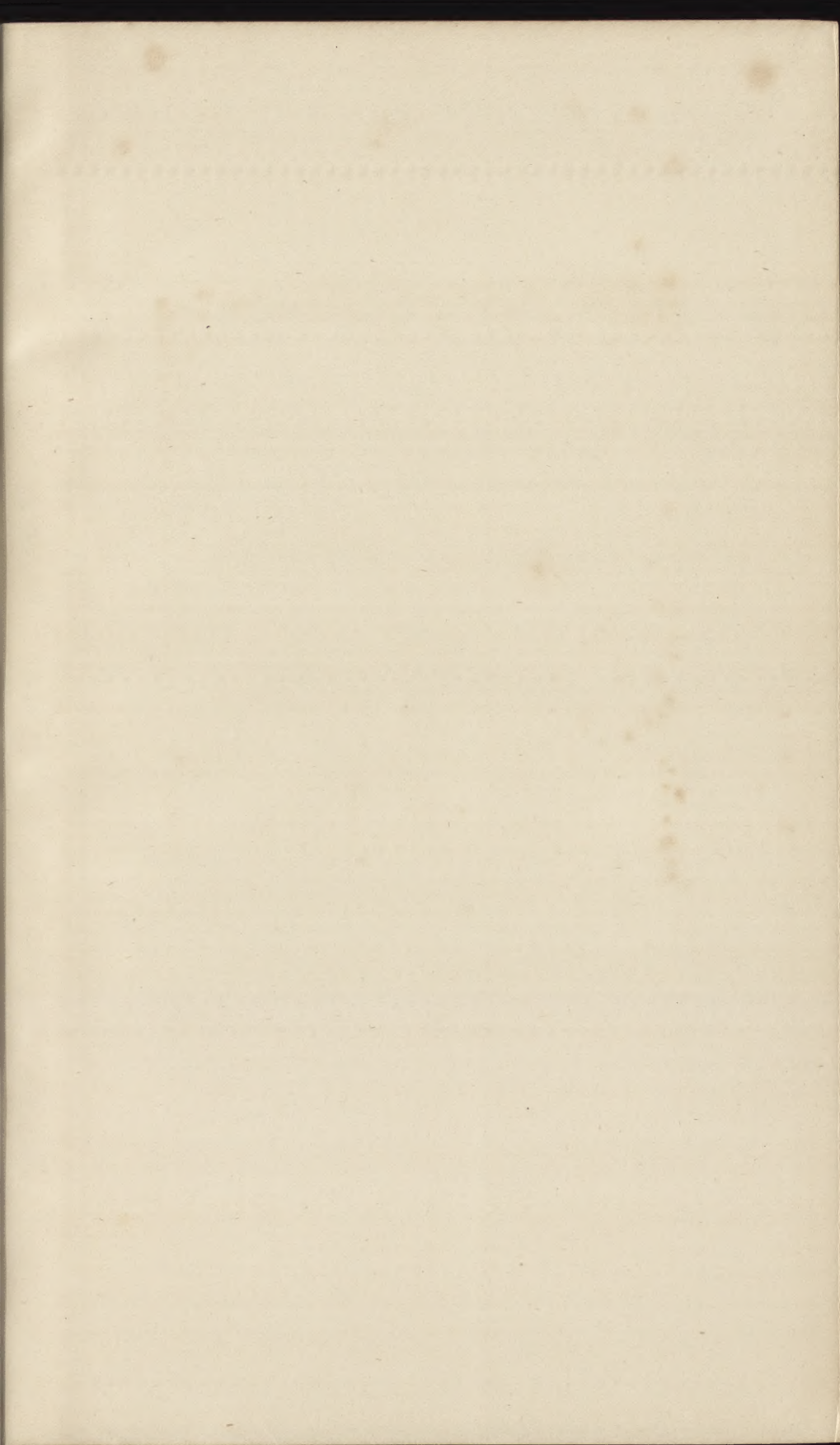


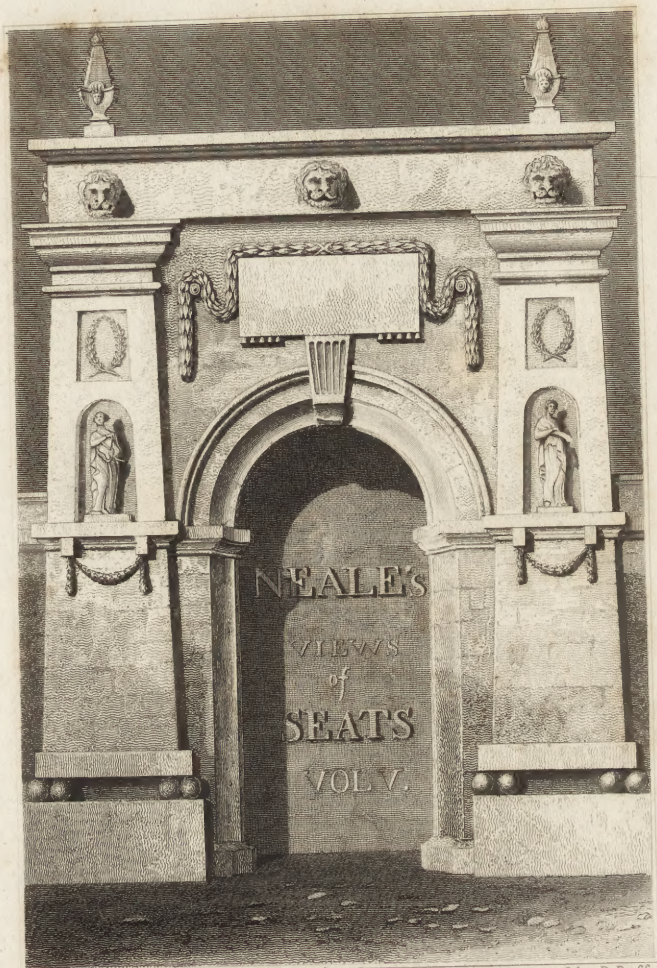
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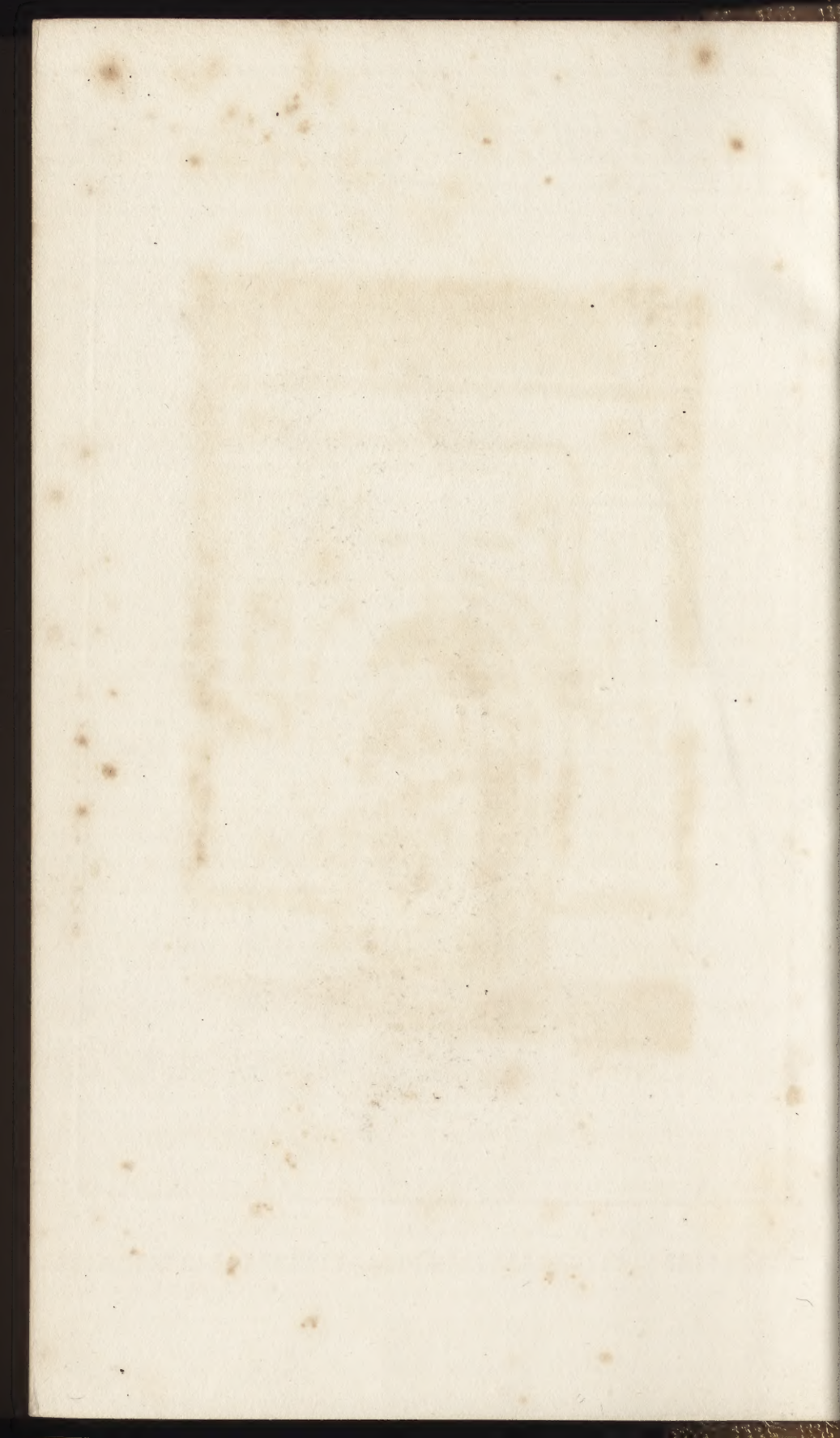


Drawn by J.P. Neale.

Engraved by R. Roffe

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VIEWS
OF
The Seats
OF
NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN,
IN
England, Wales, Scotland,
AND
Ireland.

BY J. P. NEALE.

VOL. V.

LONDON:

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AND
THOMAS MOULE, DUKE-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

1822.

J. M'Creery, Took's Court,
Chaucery Lane, London.

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HIS GRACE
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Duke of Atholl,

MARQUESS OF ATHOLL AND TULLIBARDINE,
EARL OF ATHOLL, TULLIBARDINE, STRATHTAY,
STRATHARDLE, AND STRANGE,
VISCOUNT OF BALQUHIDDER, GLENALMOND, AND GLENLYON,
BARON STRANGE, OF KNOCKYN, WOTTON, MOHUN, BURNEL, BASSET,
AND LACY; LORD MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE BALVENIE,
AND GASK; AND BARON MURRAY OF STANLEY,
KNIGHT OF THE MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF THE THISTLE,
GOVERNOR IN CHIEF AND CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE ISLE OF MANN,
LORD LIEUTENANT AND HEREDITARY HIGH SHERIFF
OF PERTHSHIRE,
F. R. S. L. & E. &c. &c.

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF
VIEWS
OF THE
Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen,

IN
THE UNITED KINGDOM,

IS,
WITH HIS GRACE'S PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

JOHN PRESTON NEALE.







The House of Parliament

W. H. K. LANE, 440 RUSSELL
STREET, N.Y.

Engraved by J. H. P.

Buckland, Berkshire ;

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES COURTENAY, ESQ.

THE Manor of Buckland was, in 1227, the property of Hugh de Bocland, either son or grandson of Hugh de Bocland, the Chief Justice of England ; his grand-daughter Matilda brought it in marriage to William D'Averanches, a Norman Baron ; about 1376, it became the property of Sir Thomas Besils, being descended from a daughter of John D'Averanches, son of William and Matilda, and continued in their family till 1425. Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet, was possessed of it in 1436 ; his daughter, Alice, brought it in marriage to William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. Upon the attainder of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, king Henry the Eighth granted it to his favourite, Sir Charles Brandon, whom he created Duke of Suffolk : in 1535, the Duke gave it back to the king in exchange, under an Act of Parliament. In 1545, it became the property of the family of Yate, by purchase. Edward Yate, the fourth in descent of the Yates of Buckland, was created a Baronet in 1622. This Manor continued in the family of the Yates till 1690, when, on the death of Sir John Yate, it devolved to Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. of Coughton in Warwickshire, who had married Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Yate, sister and heiress to Sir John Yate, and has continued in the family of Throckmorton to this day. This Sir Robert Throckmorton died in 1721. It may be remarked that the Yates were Catholics, and that the Throckmortons have uniformly adhered to the same principles.

The present proprietor is the younger brother of Sir George Throckmorton, Bart. who succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, Sir John Throckmorton, in 1819. He assumes the name of Courtenay by grant of his present Majesty, in right of his mother, who was heiress to John Courtenay, Esq. of West Molland in the county of Devon.

The house was built in 1757, by Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. son of the above Sir Robert, and grandfather to the present proprietor, from

the designs, and under the immediate direction of John Wood, Esq. of Bath. The Dining-room, Library, and Chapel, are handsome rooms; the former, with the Drawing-room, contains some valuable pictures of the old school; the Ceiling of the Library, painted by Cipriani, is much admired; the Pleasure Grounds are laid out with great taste.

Buckland is situated a little to the north of the road leading from Oxford to Faringdon; about four miles from the latter, and fourteen from the former.





Engraved by Hobson

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Drawn by J. Mearns

Coleshill House, Berkshire;

THE SEAT OF

JACOB PLEYDELL BOUVERIE,

EARL OF RADNOR.

THIS Mansion is remarkable as displaying a perfect and unaltered specimen of the architectural taste of Inigo Jones, from whose designs it was erected in 1650, only two years before his death. Its elevation is simple, yet imposing; and its plan is that of a perfect quadrangle, with rusticated quoins, divided into a basement and two principal stories. The doorway in the centre is ascended by a flight of steps, and is surmounted by an elliptical pediment. The windows have bold casings, with architrave and cornice; and its high sloping roof terminates with dropping-eaves and blocked cornice, having dormer windows finished with pediments; a balustrade and gazebo crown the whole. There is an admirable symmetry to be observed in this interesting example of the architecture of Inigo Jones. The interior is finished in the same style, with bold projecting mouldings and ornamented ceilings. The apartments contain a few good paintings and several portraits; but the principal pictures belonging to the family are preserved at Longford Castle. The grounds have been made to assume a new form, agreeably to the present taste of landscape gardening, they abound with pleasing scenery, and are diversified by that inequality of surface which seems requisite to render landscape either picturesque or beautiful. The river Cole meanders through the vale which skirts the western side of the park; and the town of Highworth, at the distance of about two miles, forms an agreeable object from many parts of the grounds. The Park is situated in Shrivenham Hundred, in the most fertile part of the county, on the immediate borders of Wiltshire, four miles south-west from Faringdon. The Mansion was the seat and inheritance of Sir George Pratt, Bart., and came into the possession of the family of the present noble proprietor by the marriage of William, the first Earl of Radnor, with Harriet, daughter and only child of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, Baronet, of Coleshill, who was lineally descended from William Pleydell,

of the same place, in the reign of King Edward the Fourth; and by the marriage of his grandfather with Mary, daughter and at length sole heir of Sir George Pratt, Bart., became the representative and co-heir of the several families of Forster and De la Mare, of Aldermaston, in Berkshire, Popham of Somersetshire, St. Martin of Wiltshire, Barret of Aveley in Essex, and of the elder branch of the Herberts, ancient Earls of Pembroke, and of several other families of antiquity and distinction; Sir Mark dying in 1768, bequeathed his estate to his grandson, Jacob, the present Earl of Radnor, who married Anne, youngest daughter and co-heir of Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton, in the county of Wilts. His eldest son, William Viscount Folkestone, has generally resided at this seat.





Drawn by J. H. Gale.

Engraved by T. Jeavons.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

Printed and Sold by J. H. Gale, at the Derbyshire Press, Derby.

Sutton Hall, Derbyshire ;

THE SEAT OF

JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER,

EARL OF ORMOND.

SUTTON HALL is magnificent in its appearance, being a finely proportioned specimen of the richest order in architecture. The centre of the garden front given in our view, is marked by an angular pediment containing the arms of the founder, Leake Earl of Scarsdale: fourteen fluted Corinthian pilasters, rising from the very base of the building support a bold blocked cornice surmounted by balustrades, and continued round the whole edifice, which is large and nearly square; the apartments are noble in size and proportions, and elegantly finished in their decorations. Standing upon an elevated site, the mansion commands many very beautiful views of the surrounding country. It is situated in the Hundred of Scarsdale, three miles and a half south-east of Chesterfield, and near the town of Bolsover.

Sutton has been the seat of several wealthy and distinguished families. In the fourth year of King Edward II., Reginald de Grey, of Sandiacre, held the manor and estate, which he obtained by marriage with Lucy, daughter and heir of Robert de Hariston, Lord of Sutton in the Dale, which with other estates, by issue male failing, came by a female branch to the Hillarys, who took the name of Grey. John de Grey of this family, who died in the fourth year of Henry IV. had issue two daughters, Isabel and Alice, when Sir John Leake, by marrying the latter, became possessed of the Sutton estate.

In the year 1611, Sir Francis Leake, Knight, his descendant, was raised by King James I. to the dignity of a Baronet; he was the sixth gentleman on whom this honour was bestowed, and after, on the 26th October, 1624, he was created a Baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Deincourt, of Sutton. During the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I. Lord Deincourt was eminently distinguished by his zealous attachment to his sovereign. This he shewed by sending him supplies of money, and while Newark upon Trent remained one of his garrisons, gave him his cordial advice in council. Two of his sons were also officers in the

Royal Army, and lost their lives in the service of the King. In consideration of these testimonies of loyalty, Lord Deincourt was advanced to the degree and dignity of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Scarsdale, by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, Nov. 11, 1645, 21 of Charles I. Honours which his long descended patrimony, by its wary accumulation, added to his proud pedigree from the Greys, a race of old nobility, may be ascribed to a legitimate source, namely, birth, character, services, and power.

After the death of King Charles I. he is related to have become so much mortified, that he clothed himself in sackcloth, and causing his grave to be dug some years before his death, laid himself therein every Friday, exercising himself in divine meditations and prayers. Departing this life in his Mansion at Sutton, April 9, 1655, he was buried in the parish church.

Nicholas Leake was the fourth and last Earl of this family; he died unmarried in the year 1736. After his decease, this Mansion and estate became the property of the family of Clarke. Godfrey B. Clarke, Esq. who represented the county of Derby in several Parliaments, constantly resided here, and died without issue in the year 1774; when his estates descended to his sister and heiress; she married Joseph Hart Pryce, Esq., who on his accession to the property, took the name of Clarke. His only daughter and sole heiress, Ann, married, March 17, 1805, at Exmouth, Walter Butler, the late Marquess of Ormond, and eighteenth Earl of that title in Ireland. His Lordship dying without issue, August 10, 1820, the title and this estate descended to his brother, James Wandesford, the nineteenth Earl of Ormond, &c.





Engraved by H. L. Jones

BROWNSEA CASTLE

W. L. Jones

W. L. Jones



THE PHOTOGRAPH BY MRS. J. W. H. H. H.

THE PHOTOGRAPH BY MRS. J. W. H. H. H.

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Brownsea Castle, Dorsetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR CHARLES CHAD, BART.

THE Island of Brownsea is situated at the east end of the Bay of Poole, opposite the entrance, three miles north-west from Studland, and about as far, south-east of Poole. It has also been termed Branksey, Bronksy, Brinksea, *quasi* Brink of the Sea. The length of the Island is above a mile and a half, the breadth about three quarters. It is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but it might then be included in the survey of Studland, and probably some of the Salterns that are said to be in that parish, were upon the shores of this Island. Before this we find it remarkable for the Danes landing here, or retreating hither from Frome Mouth, A. D. 1015; a MS. life of St. Ethelwold, brother of King Edmund, cited in Leland's Collectanea, IV. 65, says, "Canutus spoliatus Monasterio Cerneliensi, contulit se ad portum, Fruminitam nomine, occidentalis Angliæ, inde navigantes ad Brunkeseiam, hoc est, ad Brunci Insulam." Leland adds, "Brunci insula ad 2 m. distat à Pola, et oceano circumdatur, nulla ædificia habet præter sacellum;" thus translated by Coker, Canutus having spoiled the Church and Monastery of Cerne, took to the Haven, and sailed thence to Branksey, i. e. Brank's Island, having in it no buildings save a Chapel only. In 1293 the temporalities of the Abbot of Cerne, here, were valued at 51s. 11d.: and the 3rd Edward I. he had a patent, "de wrecca maris," here. After the dissolution, this island, and the water surrounding it, were granted to John Vere, Earl of Oxford. The 9th of James I. the Island was granted to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury: Leland says, "there ly three isles in the Haven of Pool, whereof the most famous is Brunkeshey, sum say there has been a Paroch in it. There is yet a chapel for an Heremite. It longith to Cerne Abbey." The Chapel was dedicated to St. Andrew, of which there are some remains evident.

In the 20th of Eliz. the woods here, except Alum and Chyme Silver, were granted to John Engleby for 21 years. Sir Robert Clayton began here copperas-works; but they were neglected about 1700. Hutchins also observes, that Auditor Benson, at the expense of 200*l.* caused a Botanist to collect all the curious plants on the Island, to the number of several hundreds, which were pasted up in the Hall of the Castle.

In 1762, the Island of Brownsea was conveyed to Sir Gerard Napier,

and Humphrey Sturt, Esq.; on the death of the former, the whole property devolved to Mr. Sturt, who is said to have expended not less than 50,000*l.* in additions to the Castle, in Plantations, Gardens, and other improvements.

The Castle stands at the east part of the Island, opposite to the entrance into the Bay of Poole. It was built 20th of Eliz., and Sir Christopher Hatton, Admiral of the Isle of Purbeck, was Governor of the Castle, and had power to muster the inhabitants of the island. Being a key to the Bay, the River Frome, and the towns of Wareham and Poole, it was fortified during the Civil Wars. The Treasurer Bury's accounts mention four large chests of musquets, brought from Weymouth in 1664, and also 60*l.* paid to Captain Hardyng, then Governor of the Castle, for the payment of his men.

Brownsea has, at different periods, been honored with the presence of Royalty. It appears in the history of Poole, that Charles II., on the 15th September 1665, attended by the Duke of Monmouth, and a large retinue, went by water from Poole to Brownsea, rowed by six masters of ships; "when his majesty took an exact view of the said Island, Castle, and Bay, to his great contentment." In 1741, Frederick, Prince of Wales, visited the Island, and his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, (who was received here by Mr. Sturt under a salute of the Castle guns,) expressed himself highly delighted with the romantic beauties of the Island, and is said to have observed that he had no idea there had been such a spot in the kingdom.

Sir Charles Chad purchased Brownsea Island of Henry Charles Sturt, Esq. in 1817, and he has greatly improved not only the Castle but the Grounds. The principal apartments are a Dining-Room, 37 feet long; a Saloon, 24 feet square, and the same in height: amongst the paintings by eminent masters, in this Room, is a large Boar Hunt by Ridinger, the more valuable, from its being supposed to be the only performance of that master in this country; except one in the collection of the Earl of Grosvenor. A Room in the shape of a cross, presents views from the four fronts, and is 40 feet long each way; the arms of the cross or recesses form Bed-Chambers and a Staircase. There are also two Drawing-rooms, one of them of very good dimensions. The Billiard-room is 40 feet long, 26 broad, and 16 high. The other family apartments are numerous, convenient, and well arranged. The Walls of the ancient part of the Castle, are 11 feet in thickness.

The walled Gardens inclose three acres, with pineries and greenhouse. The Bath, which was built at a considerable expense, affords an opportunity of sea-bathing in the greatest perfection. The Grounds are highly diversified and beautiful. Immediately round the Castle, the deer give the lawns all the appearance of park scenery. The walks and pleasure grounds are varied and extensive, and nothing can be more picturesque than the views of Corfe Castle, and the Isle of Purbeck. About three quarters of a mile from the Castle, Sir Charles has designed

a Pheasantry, which is an inclosure of above three acres, in the centre of which is an ornamented Cottage, where the Keeper resides: the gold, silver, and common pheasants are here seen in a natural state, and in great perfection. Half a mile beyond the Pheasantry, at Seymours, Sir Charles has also built another ornamented Cottage, which commands such a fine view of the Castle, together with the Harbour and Town of Poole, as can only be compared to the beautiful scenes in several parts of Italy.

The distance to the Stables, the nearest opposite point of land, is about half a mile. The passage is seldom attended with the least inconvenience, and never with danger; indeed nothing can be more independent or complete than the possession of this Island.

We conclude our account of this romantic and interesting spot, with an extract from a work entitled, "The Curiosities, Natural and Artificial, of the Island of Great Britain;" making allowance for the date of the work, above 50 years ago, the description is very correct: "The Isle of Brownsea has been embellished with every thing that can render it agreeable. This spot deserves particular attention from all those who amuse themselves with viewing the numerous works of taste and wealth that ornament their country. It is an island of about 900 acres of land in the midst of 20,000 of water, which is Poole Harbour; a more peculiar spot can hardly be conceived. The Highlands of the Isle of Purbeck, and other tracts about Poole, surround this whole space, and land-lock it in on every side. The coasts hang in very bold steeps; all of which Mr. Sturt has planted to the quantity of a million of trees of various sorts, chiefly firs; so that the hills will be all wood, and the vales lawn. One end of the Island lies directly against the narrow mouth of the Harbour; in this point he has built a beautiful edifice, Brownsea Castle, it is a quadrangular building, light, and admirably suited to the spot: but the views commanded from the windows are inimitable; they look out to sea through the narrow streight to the Harbour's mouth, which is just such a view of the ocean as is desirable. You there catch the Needles, and the Isle of Wight mountains at a distance, but the circumstance truly picturesque is the shipping; every sail that comes to and from Poole, (a place of great trade), bends her course in a line up to the Castle, and then tacks through a Channel, half a mile broad, under the very windows. Nothing can be finer than this, while the surrounding coasts are bold. In the front is a battery of ten nine-pounders.

"Sailing round the Island it offers several beautiful views; the Castle is a noble object. The lawns which Mr. Sturt has laid out to grass, with a few scattered groves of tall trees, with a farm and a cottage or two under them, are as agreeable landscapes as can be seen, and when the woods all get up, the whole will be a glorious scenery.

"In respect to the agreeableness of residence, nothing can exceed this Island. It is full of hares, pheasants, and partridges, and the springs of fresh water are as fine as can any where be met with. When

all these circumstances are considered with the amusements of sailing fishing, &c. that it is within three miles of Poole, and so truly singular, that no spot resembles it, will any one hesitate to pronounce it one of the most agreeable places in the kingdom?

“Sir Charles Chad, Bart. was born in April, 1779, and was married June, 1810, to Lady Anne Turnour, second daughter of Edward, Earl of Winterton, and has issue a son, Edward Henry, born September, 1811. He succeeded his father, Sir George, November, 1815.

“The principal estates of Sir Charles Chad are in Norfolk, where he has two family residences. Pinkney Hall, which, with the estate, has been in the possession of his maternal ancestors from the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, and Thursford, which has been described in a preceding Number.”





Engraved by J. C. Varro

GAUNT HOUSE. DOBBETTS LINE.

Printed by J. C. Varro

Printed by J. C. Varro, at the Office of the New York & Jersey Free Press, No. 10, Nassau Street, New York.

Gaunt's House, Dorsetshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR RICHARD CARR GLYN, BART.

GAUNT'S HOUSE, a regular built and handsome Mansion, stands in a Park of about two hundred and seventy acres, comprising a variety of ground, adorned by a vast number of fine Oak Trees, and Woods in the Tithings of Hinton Martell, Petersham, and Hinton Parva, in Shaston east division of the county. The greatest part of the estate was purchased by the late Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. but it has been much increased, as well as improved, by the present worthy owner. The ancient Manor House, which formerly stood upon the estate, is supposed to have been a hunting lodge to the adjacent forest of Holt, which formed a part of the vast possessions of the renowned John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in this county, acquired in right of his wife Blanch, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, upon the death of Maud, her sister.

The present building was erected at a short distance from the site of the old Mansion, by Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart., who has spared no expense in the arrangements necessary for domestic comfort, which are judiciously blended with elegance of decoration. It stands upon rising ground, and commands a pleasing prospect over the fine undulating surface of the grounds, which are disposed by nature into a picturesque form, and embellished with much taste. The views of the vicinity are much admired for the variety of scene they present.

The family of Glyn is of very ancient descent, being derived from Cilmin, head of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, and nephew to Merfyn Frych, Prince of Wales, who married Esylht, the daughter and heiress of Conan Tindaethwy, King of the Britons, in the ninth century; Cilmin resided at Glynlivon in Carnarvonshire.

Cilmin was the chief of the fourth Welsh tribe, and was commonly designated Troed-Du, or *Blackfoot*, in allusion to which name his descendants have usually borne in their shield of arms, "a man's leg, coupé à la cuisse, sable."

Glynlivon, the ancient seat of the family, became the property, by marriage, of Thomas Wynn, Esq. of Bodyan, Carnarvonshire, ancestor of Wynn, Lord Newborough.

William Glyn, of Glynllifon, was named by Queen Elizabeth in 1567 a commissioner to admit and regulate the Order of Bards and Musicians

in North Wales. His lineal descendant in the sixth generation was Sir Richard Glyn, who became Lord Mayor of the City of London in 1758. He married Susanna, the only daughter and heiress of George Lewin, Esq. of Ewell, in Surrey, and was created a Baronet, September 29, 1759; from which marriage the family of Glyn of Ewell is immediately descended.

Sir Richard Glyn married secondly, Elizabeth, the daughter and co-heiress of Robert Carr, Esq., brother to Sir William Carr, Bart., of Etall in Northumberland, by whom he had issue, Sir Richard Carr Glyn, the present Baronet, President of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, and who formerly served in parliament for the borough of St. Ives. In 1798 he was chosen Lord Mayor of London, and on November 4, 1800, was created a baronet, which latter mark of his Majesty's favour was never more deservedly bestowed.

Sir Richard Carr Glyn married Mary, daughter of John Plumtre, Esq. of Nottingham, and of Fredville in Kent, by whom he has had six sons and two daughters.





Engraved by J. H. P. H. H. H.

DOWN HALL.

CH. H. H.

Printed by J. H. P. H. H. H.

Down Hall, Essex;

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES IBBETSON SELWYN, ESQ.

THIS spot will be considered as classic ground by the lover of English poetry, from the circumstance of its having been chosen by Matthew Prior for his retirement after many years of political intrigue.

“ From the loud camp retir’d and noisy court,
In honourable ease and rural sport,
The remnant of his days he safely past,
Nor found they lagg’d too slow, nor flew too fast :
He made his wish with his estate comply,
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die.”

Henry and Emma.

Prior after having discharged many public employments with great ability, found himself at the age of 53, in danger of poverty; but his friends procured a subscription for his poems, which amounted to 4000 guineas, and Lord Harley, son of the Earl of Oxford, to whom he had invariably adhered, added an equal sum for the purchase of Down Hall. The particulars of Prior’s first visit to this seat, in company with his friend, John Morley, Esq. of Halstead, have been recorded by the Poet in a ballad, written in the year 1715.

“ And how they rid friendly from fine London Town,
Fair Essex to see, and a place they call *Down*.

* * * *

There are gardens so stately, and arbors so thick,
A portal of stone, and a fabric of brick.

* * * *

’Tis a house for a squire,
A justice of peace, or a knight of the shire.

* * * *

And such as it is, it has stood with great fame,
Been call’d a Hall, and has given its name
To Down, &c.”

The best line is Morley’s reply to Prior’s remark upon the building, which then was merely a villa upon no very extended scale.

“ I shew’d you *Down Hall*—did you look for Versailles?”

Being desirous of spending the remainder of his days in rural tranquillity, he lived a very retired and contemplative life at Down Hall. At his death, which was at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, the seat of his friend the Earl of Oxford, on Sept. 18, 1721, Down Hall reverted to Lord Harley, who, in 1724, succeeded his father, the Lord Treasurer, as second Earl of Oxford of that family. His Lordship occasionally resided at this seat during many years, and much improved the grounds by cutting vistas through an adjacent wood. It was afterwards sold by the Earl of Oxford to William Selwyn, Esq., a respectable merchant of the City of London, who dying in 1768, Down Hall descended to his eldest son, Charles Selwyn, Esq., then a banker at Paris, who took down the poet's dwelling, and rebuilt the house in a handsome and substantial manner, and continued to reside here until his decease, when it descended to his brother, Thomas Selwyn, Esq., after whose death it became the property of his niece, Jane Lady Ibbetson, widow of Sir James Ibbetson, Bart., who very greatly improved both the house and grounds, by the taste she displayed in the alterations then made. It is pleasantly situated upon a rising ground in a fine park, watered by the Roding river, a small clear winding stream, having on one side a hanging wood : it commands a beautiful, though not extensive prospect. The house stands in the parish of Hatfield Broad Oke, at the distance of three miles and a half from Harlow, and is on the left of the road from Matching Green to Hatfield Heath, and may be considered an elegant Mansion. At the entrance is a handsome Hall, having its sides of equal dimensions; upon the right is the Dining-room, in which is a fine painting of St. John in the Wilderness. On the left of the Hall is the Drawing-room, adorned with several pictures by celebrated masters, viz. Rubens, Gaspar Poussin, Vandervelt, &c. In the Library are portraits of Sir James Ibbetson, Bart., and his Lady; William Selwyn, Esq.; John Caygill, Esq., of Halifax, Mrs. Caygill, who were the parents of Jane Lady Ibbetson; there is also a small painting of the head of Jesus. In the Hall is the favourite chair of Prior, of oak, rudely framed, which from an inscription upon it appears to have belonged to a Monk of Sacombe.

Upon the decease of Lady Ibbetson the mansion and estate descended to her Ladyship's second son, Charles, the present proprietor, who has taken the name of Selwyn, and is brother to Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, Bart. of Denton Park, in Yorkshire.





DESIGNED BY J. H. B. del.

EASTON LODGE.

ESSEX

Engraved by J. H. B. del.

Printed by T. Agnew & Sons, Manchester.

Easton Lodge, Essex;

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES MAYNARD,

VISCOUNT MAYNARD.

THIS venerable Seat is pleasantly situated at the distance of two miles and a half north-west from Dunmow. The Manor is called in records, and ancient deeds, Easton ad Turrin, now Easton Parva, or Little Easton; it lies on the west bank of the river Chelmer, and opposite to Easton Magna.

In the 11th of King Edward III., the Manor was in possession of Sir Thomas Louvaine, Knight, whose heirs enjoyed it till Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Louvaine, being married to Sir William Bouchier, Knight, brought him into the possession of all the Estate of the Louvaines, and of this with the rest.

The Bouchiers were Earls of Essex, and Lords of this Manor, for divers successions, but being alienated to the Throgmortons, it passed from them by purchase, to Sir Henry Maynard, Knight, whose son was secretary to the famous William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

From the style of architecture adopted, the Mansion was probably built by Sir Henry: it has preserved its character in succeeding times, and may be viewed as a remarkably fine specimen of that age. It contains a fine Armory, with an extensive collection of weapons, and armour of various dates. Adjoining the east end, is a handsome Dining-room, formerly a Chapel built, in 1621, by William Lord Maynard. The east window consists of six compartments of painted glass, displaying the principal events in the life of Jesus Christ.

The grounds are extensive and pleasant, ornamented with canals, shrubberies, &c.

Upon this Estate, adjoining Dunmow, the Cæsaromagus of the Romans, have been found Denarii of Gallienus, Tiberius, Posthumius, Victorinus, and others of the thirty tyrants.

In the Church of Little Easton, is the ancient monumental Chapel of the Bouchiers, upon the south side of the chancel : it contains several monuments of the family of Maynard ; the principal of which are, an altar tomb to the memory of Sir Henry Maynard, and his Lady, with cumbent figures ; he died 11th May, 1610. A noble monument to the Lady Margaret, wife to Sir William Maynard ; she departed this life, 1st September, 1613.

A finely sculptured monument to William, second Lord Maynard, and his wife, Dorothy. Its height is upwards of twenty feet, and its width twelve feet. Lord Maynard is represented by a full length figure, standing on a pedestal, and surrounded by various medallions and busts of his relatives, that are buried in the vault beneath.





Engraved by W. Wallis

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Engraved by W. Wallis

Beckford Hall, Gloucestershire ;

THE SEAT OF

HENRY WAKEMAN, ESQ.

BECKFORD HALL is most agreeably situated near the high road leading from Evesham to Tewksbury, from which latter town it is distant about five miles. It stands in a rich vale on the South side of Bredon Hill, a lofty eminence celebrated by the poet Drayton, in the northern extremity of the county, and is remarkable for its fine pasturage and fertile corn-fields. The beautiful undulations and rich woods that surround it, combined with the salubrity and pureness of the air, render it a most desirable retirement.

The House itself claims our attention from its peculiar character or style of architecture, that of the ancient Hall House, combining simplicity with convenience. It is large, and the period of its erection may be assigned to the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth or the beginning of James; the front presents a series of gables, with square mullioned windows.

The parish lies in the hundred of Tibblestone, anciently written Tetboldestane, a name derived from a stone in this parish, now standing near the road from Tewksbury to London. It is bounded on the East by Aston-under-Hill, on the West by Kemmerton, on the North by Overbury, and on the South by Teddington, a small river called the Carran, rises within the parish, and in its course marks the boundaries of this county and that of Worcester, and falls into the Avon a little above Tewksbury.

Bredon Hill rises by an easy and gradual ascent to the height of 990 feet above the highest flood of the Severn. On ascending it a prospect opens to the view over a rich tract of country watered by the Avon and its tributary streams, and producing immense quantities of grain and fruit. The most prominent features in the view are Broadway Hill, the woods at the Earl of Coventry's, with the town of Cheltenham, the city of Gloucester and Tewksbury. The parish church, dedicated to St. Barbara, stands near the House; it has a high tower with pinnacles, and contains some ancient monuments of the Wakeman family.

In this place was formerly a priory of regular canons, founded by Robert Fitz-Alan, a cell to the abbey of St. Martin and St. Barbara

in Normandy, the prior of which held the Manor. During the wars with France, King Edward III., had the estates of all the priories in England that were cells to monasteries in France, granted to him by Parliament, A. D. 1336. Beckford was granted to Richard Cheyney for life, by King Richard II.

It was totally suppressed in the year 1414, 2 Henry V. when all other alien monasteries in England were dissolved by act of Parliament, and this estate was granted to Eton College by King Henry VI. and afterwards to the College of Fotheringay, 2 Edward IV. In the first year of King Edward VI. when all the religious endowments which had escaped Henry VIII. were taken away, Beckford, with the lands and tenements, was granted to Sir Richard Lee, who left two daughters, co-heiresses; the estate was divided between them, and from them came by purchase into the possession of Edward Wakeman, Esq., descended from the ancient family of the Wakemans of Rippon, in Yorkshire, from which period it has descended, without intermission, in the same family.

Our Drawing was taken from a Sketch made by Captain Edward Jones.





Engraved by T. Agnew & Sons

PENNY CATTLE

By J. Agnew & Sons

Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire ;

THE SEAT OF

COLONEL WILLIAM FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY.

THIS ancient Baronial Residence is supposed, from its structure, to be of Norman origin. It was granted by King Henry II. to Robert Fitzhardinge, with power to enlarge and strengthen it, about the year 1150. The ground plan of the Castle is very compact, consisting of an irregular court, surrounded on the south and east sides by an extensive range of building. The walls are high and massive, with towers and buttresses at unequal distances, and an arched entrance apparently of Norman construction. The Donjon Keep is built on a mount, and rises above the rest of the building; it is flanked by three semicircular towers, and a square one of later date, all embattled; on the top of the Keep is a walk fifty-eight feet long for the Warder, which office in this Castle was anciently maintained by the family of Thorpe, who for that service held their lands of the Lords of Berkeley.

The Chapel, the oldest private chapel known, the Great Hall, the Kitchen of curious workmanship, the Great Dining Chamber, &c. have remained upwards of six hundred and seventy years in use for the purposes for which they were originally constructed.

The Castle underwent some repairs in the reign of Henry VII., since when it has remained with very little alteration to the present day.

King Edward II. was here most barbarously murdered, after his resignation of the crown, which has made this Castle remarkable in history; the very place where the cruel deed was perpetrated is still shewn. It is a detached dismal chamber, now called the *Dungeon Room*, situated over the steps leading to the Keep; a plaster cast is also exhibited, said to have been moulded from the King's face after death, which is more probably a cast subsequently taken from the figure on his tomb in Gloucester Cathedral. For this murder, Adam, Bishop of Hereford, is rendered infamous in history, from the ambiguous instructions given by him to the King's keepers, "*Edvardum occidere nolite timere bonum est;*" without the points, so that by the double sense and construction of the words, they might be encouraged to commit the murder, and the Bishop plausibly vindicate himself to the people from giving any directions in it. Thomas, Lord Berkeley, then owner of the Castle, was thought to treat the King too courteously, and had been therefore commanded to deliver his Castle and royal prisoner to John Lord Maltravers and Thomas Gourney, which he accordingly did, and retired to his Manor House of Bradley; he was therefore acquitted of

any connivance in the murder, but was allowed 100 shillings a day for the King's maintenance, whilst he was a prisoner.

During the civil wars this Castle was held for the King, and frequent skirmishes took place in the town and neighbourhood. In the year 1645 it was besieged, and surrendered to the Parliament, after a defence of nine days.

In the numerous apartments is preserved an extensive series of family portraits, a very fine portrait of George, Lord Berkeley, in 1616; he was a patron of learned men, and Burton has dedicated his *Anatomy of Melancholy* to him; another portrait also by *Cornelius Jansen*, of the Queen of Bohemia. Fine originals also of James I. and his Queen Anne of Denmark, Queen Mary I., Queen Elizabeth, the Princess Anne afterwards Queen Anne, by Sir Peter Lely in his best style, a curious portrait of Henry Prince of Wales, a fine portrait of James Duke of York in armour, another of him when King James II., of Charles II., and of King William and Queen Mary; several ancient miniatures of the Berkeley family, of Queen Elizabeth, of Mary Queen of Scots playing on a guitar, of Oliver Cromwell, of Cardinal Ragbine, Thomas Hobbes, &c.; and a few fine pictures by *Claude Lorraine*, *Wouvermans*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Ostade*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Holbein*, *Swanevelt*, *Bassan*, *Peter Neefs*, *Both*, and some modern paintings by *Corbould*, *Chalon*, *Allan*, &c. The Castle stands on a rising ground among the meadows, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding country and river Severn, and is distant twenty-five miles from the town of Cirencester.

The family of Berkeley is one of the most ancient noble houses in England, tracing its origin to Hardinge son of Sueno, King of Denmark. He came into England with William the Conqueror and settled in Bristol, when he obtained large possessions from that monarch; his eldest son, Robert Fitzhardinge, founded the Monastery of St. Augustine in Bristol, and obtained from Henry II. the Castle and Honor of Berkeley; Maurice, the eldest son of Robert Fitzhardinge, contracted a marriage with Alice, the daughter of Roger de Berkeley Lord of Dursley, who was also of Royal descent; according to the custom of the times this Lord assumed the name of de Berkeley from his Castle. From him it has passed through twenty-four generations to the present owner, and may be mentioned as almost the only instance of a family in the male line still possessing their ancient baronial residence.

William Berkeley was created Marquess Berkeley by King Henry VII., but dying without issue, that title, as well as the Earldom of Nottingham, became extinct, and the Castle and honor of Berkeley appear to have been vested by his will in Henry VII.: but it afterwards came into the possession of the original heirs, on the demise of King Edward VI.

This noble family has intermarried in former times with the Ducal House of Howard, and latterly with that of the Princely house of Brandenburg as well as with the Dukes of Richmond, &c.





PLATE 1. THE
GOVERNMENT BUILDING

Blaise Castle, Gloucestershire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN SCANDRETT HARFORD, ESQ.

ST. BLAISE Hill has always been considered as one of the most remarkable elevations in the county of Gloucester, for the unlimited extent and beauty of the prospect. It is situated in the parish of Henbury, at the distance of about four miles north-west from Bristol, and derives its name from a Chapel, which in former times occupied its summit, dedicated to Saint Blaise, a certain Bishop of Sebaste, in Cappadocia, who suffered martyrdom about the year of our Lord 289, under the Emperor Dioclesian, and, according to the Golden Legend of Master Caxton, "The ryght cruel prynce made him to be hanged on a gybet, and his body to be torne with combes of yron." In all the clothing counties this Saint is still held in some veneration as the patron of woolcombers.

The foundations of the Chapel, which had long been a mere ruin, were dug up in the year 1707, and in a vault, ten yards long and six broad, were found many skeletons entire and firm. The Hill is round, and tradition affirms it to be the site of a Roman fortification. Bulwarks of great height and thickness were to be discerned on the north and west sides; and the discovery of some Roman coins and other antiquities seems to favour the assertion.

The situation is most judiciously chosen for the erection of a country seat; and by a junction of the former appropriation by the Romans as a "Castellum," and the subsequent dedication of the Chapel to St. Blaise, the modern mansion may be supposed to have derived its appellation. No appearance of a castle is however exhibited in its architecture, which is chaste and simple; a small circular Vestibule, having its entablature supported by four columns of the Ionic order, forms the principal feature in the front. The whole is built of stone, and is both commodious and elegant in its interior arrangements. There are many very fine paintings in the apartments by the first masters: Raffaelli, Michael Angelo, Corregio, Annibale Caracci, Guido, Nicholas and Gaspar Poussin, and by Salvator Rosa. The Pleasure Grounds display the greatest variety of rural magnificence: smooth Lawns, interspersed with Plantations of the most luxuriant foliage, and in several chosen spots are erected buildings for picturesque effect. Gardening has here been brought to such perfection, that it is really difficult to discover

where art has been used, and where the beautiful scene is solely indebted to nature. The approach to the Mansion, which is conducted by a road winding amidst the recesses of a glen, diversified with rich wood and rocky projections, is one of the most remarkable features of the place.

At a short distance from the House within the grounds is a gentle ascent by winding paths, intersecting each other with shrubs and trees planted on either side; their foliage bends over, and appears to intercept the progress, but in reality only gives greater variety to the walk. About half way up this eminence is a Cavern, formed by crystalizations. Having passed this object, the walk becomes more intricate and is covered with moss. At length, emerging from the wood, a broad level surface with a Castle presents itself. This edifice is of modern construction, but being composed of stone, and environed with clusters of ivy, has the appearance of great antiquity. It is circular, with three turrets at equal distances, and is used as a pleasure-house. From the height upon which this Castle stands is a most extensive and beautiful prospect; crowds of objects display themselves to view; cultivated fields in corn and pasture, purple heaths, woods, valleys, and distant hills. Beneath the feet is a tremendous precipice, covered with coppice wood and forest trees, through which large masses of rock obtrude themselves. On the opposite side of the Hill the landscape preserves its continuity: here a rivulet is occasionally seen gliding through the deep glen, russet hills arise, then the fertile intervening country, varied by dark masses of distant woods, and bounded by the broad estuary of the Severn and the British Channel.

The Seat and highly ornamented Ground form a most pleasing object from various parts of the neighbouring country.



THE GREAT BRIDGE

THE GREAT BRIDGE

THE GREAT BRIDGE



North Court, Isle of Wight;

THE SEAT OF

MRS. BENNET.

NORTH COURT is situated in the parish of Shorwell, Isle of Wight, about five miles and a half from the town of Newport, and nearly the same distance from Carisbrook Castle.

The House, the ancient seat of the family of Leigh, was begun in the reign of King James the First, by Sir John Leigh, Knt., and completed by his son, Barnaby Leigh, Esq. From the Leigh family it was purchased by the late Richard Bull, Esq., from whom it descended to his eldest daughter, (the youngest dying during his lifetime), and was by her bequeathed to her half-brother, Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, Esq., of Beckenham, in Kent, and came into possession of his widow on the death of his only son, the late Captain R. H. A. Bennet, Royal Navy, some time Member of Parliament for Launceston.

Mrs. Bennet, the present amiable and worthy possessor of North Court, is the sister of the late Duchess of Northumberland, Lady Beverley, the Dowager Marchioness of Exeter, and the late Lord Gwydir.

The House is a large and nearly regular building, of very good stone, and well finished. It stands in a narrow valley, on the southern side of the great chalk range, scarcely out of the village of Shorwell; but a grove of noble elms, which surrounds it to the north and east, and most flourishing plantations made by its late possessor, completely exclude all that would be disagreeable in that vicinity. At the foot of a terrace, just below the Mansion, rises the beautiful Spring, which gives name to the Village, and which is immediately equal to the turning a large mill. The Gardens are disposed in terraces up the side of the hill, on whose slope the House stands; they have, with much good taste, been ornamented without destroying their regularity, which suits the ancient character of the Mansion.

The Front of the House is adorned with an handsome central Porch. On either hand is a large window, and beyond them, semi-octagon bows, two stories high, terminated by a battlement and pinnacles. Beyond these, to the right, the front terminates with a projecting building, which is wanting to the left. All these parts severally finish in gables, ornamented with slender pinnacles, rising from projecting corbels. The House within is fitted up in an elegant style. The cheerfulness of modern life illumines the ancient rooms, without destroying their character. Many excellent and curious Portraits, and a profusion of admirable Prints, decorate the walls, and every refinement of attentive hospitality

is accumulated in the rooms destined by the owner to the reception of her guests.

In describing this interesting place, it is impossible to omit mentioning a most tender memorial of affection to the memory of the late Miss Catherine Bull. It was designed by, and erected under the immediate inspection of, her sister, and is placed in a woody hollow, formerly a chalk-pit, overhung by a very large and most picturesque ash tree. It is a low building, of rough stone, like the ruin of a small gothic chapel, thatched. The windows are of painted glass, which give a dim and solemn tint to a very beautiful sarcophagus of white marble, on whose front are carved in bas-relief, a male and female figure reclining over an urn. On a tablet beneath are the following affecting lines from the classical pen of Mr. Bull :

“ Oft, in this once beloved retreat,
A father and a sister meet ;
Here they reflect on blessings past,
On happiness too great to last :
Here, from their fond endearment torn,
A Daughter, Sister, Friend, they mourn ;
Soothing the mutual pangs they feel,
Adding to wounds they cannot heal.
Strangers to grief, while she survived
In her their every pleasure lived ;
She was their comfort, joy, and pride—
With her their every pleasure died !
Ah, shade revered ! look down and see
How all their thoughts ascend to thee !
In scenes where grief must ever pine,
Where every bursting sigh is thine,
Prostrate they bow, to God's behest,
Convinc'd whatever is, is best :
In trembling hope, it may be given,
With thee, blest Saint, to rest in Heaven !
If, Reader, thou canst shed a tear
At sorrow's asking, drop it here.”

On a tablet, detached from the monument, are the following lines :

“ Sweet Peace, that loves in placid scenes to dwell,
Extend thy blessings to this quiet dell ;
Bring Resignation to the wounded breast,
And Contemplation, Reason's favourite guest ;
Restore that calm, Religion only gives,
Correct those thoughts, desponding Grief conceives :
So shall these shades a brighter aspect wear,
Nor longer fall the solitary tear ;
So shall content from tranquil pleasures flow,
And Peace, sweet Peace, best happiness bestow.”

Our drawing of North Court is made, by permission, from a beautifully finished Drawing, by Lady Gordon. The Description is chiefly extracted from Sir Henry Englefield's splendid and valuable work on the Isle of Wight.





Engraved by J. Henshall.

THE GREAT BRIDGE, BRISTOL.

Printed and Published by J. Henshall, at the 'Blackfriars' Press, in the Strand, London.

Donington Hall, Leicestershire ;

THE SEAT OF

FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS,

MARQUESS HASTINGS.

THIS elegant residence is situated at a short distance from the town of the same name seven miles from Loughborough, and about eighteen north-west of Leicester. The Manor was formerly in the possession of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby. In 1594 it was purchased by George, Earl of Huntingdon, who soon after destroyed the Castle at this place, and erected a handsome mansion, which continued the principal residence of the Earls of Huntingdon. In 1789, it was bequeathed by Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Earl of Moira, who erected the present structure of stone, from the designs of W. Wilkins, of Cambridge. It stands in a plain formed by the union of three delightful valleys, which radiate from the spot in the direction of east, south, and south-west. The situation is, notwithstanding, considerably above the general level of the country. The style of the exterior and entrance Hall is castellated architecture, adopted from a plan suggested by his Lordship as best suited to the scenery around. It is a quadrangular edifice, surrounding a court-yard, the principal front is to the south, extending about 130 feet. In the centre is a lofty pointed Arch of entrance, springing from turrets, the space over the Arch is divided into five compartments, by small buttresses terminating in pinnacles, between which are lancet windows, and is surmounted by a battlement; over the door is the following Inscription: " TO THE MEMORY OF HIS UNCLE FRANCIS EARL OF HUNTINGDON, FROM WHOSE AFFECTION HE RECEIVED THE ESTATE, THIS EDIFICE IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED BY FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS, MDCCXCIII." On each side of this noble porch, which is rendered highly ornamental, the main building extends about fifty feet, two stories in height, terminated at the angles by embattled turrets; and between each of the five windows on either side rises a buttress, turretted; over the windows are scroll labels, and an ornamented open parapet. The Porch opens to the great Hall, 24 feet square; on one side is the Dining-room, 48 feet by 24; and on the other an Anti-chamber and Drawing-room, 40 by 24. At the west end is the Library, 72 feet long by 26 wide, in which is preserved a collection of royal and noble Letters, arranged with great care by Mr. Edward Dawson, the Steward; on the east side is the great Breakfast Parlour; and, extending beyond the Mansion, is the Family Chapel, 58 feet long by 20 wide having a high pointed roof and mullioned windows; its walls supported by buttresses terminating in pinnacles produce a beautiful effect, while it serves to conceal the Offices; these, however, extend on the

north side of the building on the ground floor. The principal apartments contain a collection of ancient Portraits, chiefly of the Hastings family and their relatives, together with several choice cabinet pictures, by Old Masters; and painted glass brought from the Chapel of Stoke Poges in Buckinghamshire. The scenery of Donington Park is remarkable for picturesque beauty, abounding in variegated swells of finest verdure, and adorned with a profusion of noble trees, old majestic oaks, and full spreading hawthorns. At the northern extremity of the Park is seen Donington Cliff, verging on the river Trent; this eminence is luxuriantly clothed with a fine hanging wood, and the river beneath winds its silvery stream through meadows, many miles in length. The Church of Donington, with its taper spire, also becomes an interesting object in the view.

A List of the Principal Pictures at Donington Hall.

PORTRAITS.

King Edward IV.
 George, Duke of Clarence, his brother, half length in mail armour.
 Cardinal Pole, æt. 57, anno 1557.
 Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, æt. 64, 1544.—*Holbein*.
 Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.
 Jane Shore.
 Jaqueline, Duchess of Hainault.
 Dr. Harvey.—*Vandyck*.
 Sir Daniel Heinsius.—*Mirevelt*.
 Sir Thomas Wyat.
 Sir John Chardin.
 Sir Godfrey Kneller.
 William Prynne.
 Oliver Cromwell.
 Alexander Pope.
 Edmund Waller.
 Samuel Butler.
 The Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II.
 The Hon. Robert Boyle.—*Sir P. Lely*.
 Dean Swift.
 George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.—*Sir P. Lely*.
 Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland.—*Dobson*.
 James, Earl of Derby.—*Corn. Jansen*.
 Richard, Earl of Warwick.—*Vandyck*.
 Robt. Dudley, Earl of Leicester.—*Porbus*.
 Francis, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, K. G. three-quarter.
 Henry, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon, K. G. half length.
 Henry, 5th Earl of Huntingdon, in his coronation robes, æt. 28, 1614.—*Vansemer*.
 Theophilus, 7th Earl of Huntingdon, half length.—*Sir G. Kneller*.
 George, 8th Earl of Huntingdon, half length.—*Sir G. Kneller*.
 Theophilus, 9th Earl of Huntingdon, whole length.—*Le Bell*.
 Francis, 10th Earl of Huntingdon, half length.—*Soldi*.

Henry Hastings, 2d Lord Loughborough.—*Corn. Jansen*.
 Henry, Lord Loughborough.

MINIATURES.

Sir John Lewes.—*Cooper*.
 Lucy, Countess of Huntingdon, wife of Ferdinando, Earl of Huntingdon.—*Cooper*.
 Queen Elizabeth.—*Oliver*.
 The Lady of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, President of the North.—*Oliver*.
 There are also other miniatures by *Hoskins*.

CABINET PICTURES.

Two Landscapes.—*Beschay*.
 Dogs and Game.—*Fytt*.
 Apollo and Daphne.—*Romanelli*.
 Battle of the Boyne.—*Old Wycke*.
 Nativity and Transfiguration.—*Succarelli*.
 Storm at Sea.—*Salvator Rosa*.
 Landscape.—*Seb. Bourdon*.
 Two Landscapes.—*Van Goyen*.
 Sea-piece.—*Serres*.
 Hungarian Camp, and Battle-piece.—*Bodewyns*.
 Battle-piece.—*Wouvermans*.
 Port in Holland.—*Stork*.
 Waterfall.—*Watteau*.
 Virgin and Child.—*P. Perugino*.
 Water Mill.—*J. B. Paterre*.
 Sea-port.—*Bartolomeo*.
 Two Landscapes.—*Breughel*.
 Boors.—*Teniers*.
 Venus.—*Titian*.
 Painter drawing a naked Woman.—*Shalcken*.
 Philosopher.—*G. Douw*.
 Huckster.—*Ditto*.
 Nymphs and Satyrs.—*Rubens & Breughel*.
 Seamen Drinking.—*A. Vanderwerf*.
 Boors.—*Ostade*.
 Philosopher.—*Quintin Matsys*.
 Landscape.—*Gaspar Poussin*.
 Two Landscapes.—*Poelenburg*.
 Frost-piece, Night-piece, and Sea-port.—*Grevenbroeck*.





Bushy Park, Middlesex;

THE RESIDENCE OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE WILLIAM
HENRY,

DUKE OF CLARENCE, K. G.

A ROYAL CHASE was first enclosed at Hampton in the year 1538, by act of parliament, for the convenience of king Henry VIII., that he might enjoy his favourite amusement of hunting without the fatigue of going far from home. After the king's death, upon petition of the inhabitants of the villages within the Chase, to the Lord Protector and council, the deer were removed, and the paling taken down; but the district, which is extensive, including several parishes on the Surrey side of the Thames, has ever since been considered as a Royal Chase, and the paramount authority over all game, within its limits, has been reserved by the crown.

In the year 1540, an act of parliament passed for creating the Manor of Hampton-Court, an Honour. The office of Chief Steward of the Honour and Manor of Hampton Court, and Feodary of the Honour, has been always held with that of Lieutenant and Keeper of the Chase; and they have at all times been granted to some of the first nobility.

The office of Ranger of Bushy Park has generally been held by the same persons who have been chief Stewards of the Honour, &c. and with the custody of the Parks, has been held two other offices, called Paler of the Parks, and Mower of the Brakes, as well as that of House-keeper of Hampton Court Palace.

It is probable, that most, if not all the distinguished characters who have been Rangers, have made the Lodge in Bushy Park, at least their occasional residence. The present building appears to have been erected by Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, and Viscount Sunbury, pursuant to the terms of his patent, dated in 1708, which, after stating, that the old Lodge had gone to decay, and had not then been inhabited for twenty years, grants him the reversion of the Rangership and other offices after the deaths of the Duchess of Cleveland and the Duke of Northumberland, whose life-interest he had before purchased, and after that of Edward Progers, who had the custody of the Middle Park and Hare Warren. The Duchess of Cleveland died in 1709, and was succeeded by the Earl of Halifax; a peer no less distinguished by his love of letters, than his abilities in parliament. The offices were held under renewed grants by George, Earl of Halifax, his nephew, who died in 1739, and

was succeeded by his son, George Dunk, the last Earl of Halifax, who was first Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary of State; he died in 1771.

The office of Ranger of Bushy Park, &c. &c. was then granted for life to Anne Lady North, afterwards Countess of Guildford. Frederick, second Earl of Guildford, more familiarly known as Lord North, resided at Bushy Lodge in the summer season, during the greater part of the time that he was Prime Minister. His Lady, who survived him a few years, died at Bushy Park, after a short illness, in January, 1797; when the united offices of Chief Steward of the Honour, Lieutenant and Keeper of the Chase, Ranger of the Parks, &c. &c. were given to His Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Clarence, &c., who has made great improvements in the House. Formerly there were three Parks, the Upper, Middle, and Lower Parks; these have been since joined, and go by the general name of Bushy Park, containing in the whole about 1100 acres, well stocked with deer. It is pleasantly situated on the North Bank of the River Thames, between Hampton Court and Hampton Town; diversified with avenues and clumps, in which are some of the finest horse-chesnut trees in the kingdom; it is also adorned with pleasure houses, fish-ponds, and water-works. The cascade when first erected was reckoned a masterpiece of its kind. The Park is now much admired for its shady walks and other natural beauties; it is bounded on the North, by the Heath or Hampton Common. It was through a part of the Park which extends from Hampton Court to Hampton Wick, and called the Hare Warren, that Timothy Bennet, of Hampton Wick, tried the right of free passage; his memory is recorded by a portrait of him, engraved in mezzotint, æt. 75, 1752, thus inscribed. "This True Briton, unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it, by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people." An attempt to obstruct the road through this Park had been made once before, in Oliver Cromwell's time.

On the outside the Park wall, a little to the South of the gate leading to Teddington, in a lane, is a Tumulus, of considerable size.





W. H. W. del.

Engraved by W. H. W.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

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Holme-Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire ;

THE RESIDENCE OF

ANNE ORTON,

COUNTESS MANVERS.

THIS large and curious edifice forms a quadrangle, situated on an even flat of ground, about four miles east by south from Nottingham ; it is immediately adjacent to the church belonging to the village of the same name, the spire of which is seen over the building in the view.

The lordship of Holme appears to have been possessed by the family of Manvers, as early as the reign of Henry I. ; in that of Edward I., Annora, daughter of Michael de Manvers, and sister and heiress to Lionel and John de Manvers, conveyed the estate by marriage to Sir Henry de Pierrepont, a descendant of Robert de Pierrepont, who came into England with William of Normandy, in the retinue of the famous Earl Warren, and who, as appears from Domesday Book, subsequently became a great landholder. Holme becoming henceforth the principal residence of the Pierreponts, acquired from them its present appellation.

Sir Henry's son Simon was summoned to parliament as baron, anno 22 Edward I., and dying without issue male was succeeded by his brother Sir Robert, who was of great eminence in the two following reigns, and served with much honour in the wars with Scotland ; in the eleventh year of Edward II., he was governor of Newark Castle in Nottinghamshire. He married Sara, daughter and at length heiress of Sir John Heriz, of Wingfield in Derbyshire, Knight, by whom he had a son and a daughter. From the son Henry, was descended the unfortunate Robert Pierrepont, celebrated for his attachment to Charles I., by whom he was created, in 1627, Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark, and in the following year Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull in Yorkshire. This nobleman, who obtained great popularity in consequence of his charity and munificence, was commonly styled the good Earl of Kingston. At the commencement of the civil war he is said to have brought two thousand men to the royal standard, and to have procured arms and money for the same cause for two thousand more ; his influence among the people rendering him a formidable enemy to the opposite party. The parliament were however soon relieved from their fears concerning him, for being with others, surprised and made prisoner at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, by the Lord Willoughby of Parham, their general, he was sent to-

wards Hull by water, and was accidentally shot by some of the regal adherents, on the 30th of July, 1643. He was succeeded by his son Henry, who was one of the king's commissioners in the treaty of Uxbridge, in 1644-5, and was soon after created Marquess of Dorchester. He did not actively assist the king except by pecuniary supplies, employing himself principally in the studies of law and medicine. Upon his death in 1680, the title of Marquess of Dorchester became extinct, but the Earldom descended successively to his great nephews, Robert, William, and Evelyn. William, Earl of Kingston, was the patron of the poet Oldham, who was an inmate of Holme Pierrepont for a few years, and died here, December 9, 1683, in his 30th year. He was buried in the church of Holme Pierrepont, the Earl attending as chief mourner, who soon after erected a monument to his memory, with a Latin inscription. The extinct Marquisate was revived in the person of Evelyn, on December the 23d, 1706, and on the 20th of July, 1715, he was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Kingston. His grandson, the second Duke, succeeded him in March, 1725-6; and when the Scotch rebellion of 1745 broke out, was one of the first noblemen who evinced their attachment to the Brunswick family by raising regiments for the king's service; he did not however actively engage in any state affairs. In 1773 the honours of the house became extinct by his death; but the family estates were left in reversion, after the death of the Duchess of Kingston, to Charles, second son of Philip Medows, Esq., and the Lady Frances Pierrepont, only sister of the late Duke, and he succeeded to them accordingly at the death of the Duchess, in the year 1788, when, by his Majesty's permission, he took the name of Pierrepont. In July, 1796, he was created Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark, and in 1806, was further created Earl Manvers. Since his Lordship's death, in 1816, the Countess, his widow, has resided at this seat.

The Mansion was much enlarged by the first Earl of Kingston, and further additions and improvements were made by his son the Marquess of Dorchester. "The bowling-green," says Deering, in his "*Nottinghamia Vetus et Nova*," Nottingham, 1751, "is as large and as fine as any in the kingdom, in which the first Duke of Kingston used to take singular delight." In the time of his successor part of the building was taken down; the remainder underwent a thorough repair a few years ago, and was cased with a composition, which imparts to it the character of an edifice constructed with stone.





Engraved by T. Lawrence

BLENHEIM,
 HOUSE OF MARSHALL
 OXFORD.

Drawn by J. Neale.

Blenheim House, Oxfordshire;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE SPENCER CHURCHILL,

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

To perpetuate the memory of the military services of the illustrious John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, the royal Manor of Woodstock, with the demesne, comprising the Hundred of Wootton, was granted by Queen Anne to him and his heirs for ever, to be held by Grand Serjeanty; the terms of which tenure are, that annually, the Duke or his successors in the title, shall present to the Queen, or her heirs, at the Castle of Windsor, a standard of France, on August the 2nd,* being the anniversary of the day on which the battle of Hochstet was fought, near the Village of Blenheim, on the banks of the Danube, in 1704, where a most glorious and complete victory was obtained over the French and Bavarians. This grant was confirmed by act of parliament passed on the 14th March, 1705; and half a million of money was voted by the House of Commons for the completion of the Palace, which took place in 1715, one year after the death of the Queen.

This noble monument of national munificence, was erected from the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, who has produced a most magnificent result, highly flattering to our national pride, which is considerably raised by a contemplation of this superb Temple of British Victory. It is situated about half a mile from the town of Woodstock, and about eight miles from the University of Oxford. The general plan of the House consists of an oblong grand centre edifice connected by Colonnades to two projecting quadrangular wings, which on the principal front form the three sides of a great court, inclosed by iron palisades, the whole building being in extreme length 850 feet, and covering seven acres of ground. The wings are appropriated to the offices; each contains an open court; that on the north-east is called the Kitchen Court, and on the south-west is the Stable Court.

The principal Front stands north-west, opposite to which is the Park, intersected in a direct line by the Bridge, and a long avenue terminating at Ditchley Gate: other entrances to the Park and Grounds, are Wootton Gate, the Triumphal Gate, Hensington Gate, Eagle Gate, Bladon Gate; entrances at Long Acre Bridge, and Handborough Bridge, Combe Green Gate, Combe Gate, Stonesfield Gate, and Gorrel Gate, which occur in a circumference of about thirteen miles. On the south-east are the Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, intersected by the windings of the river

* The anniversary of this victory, by the change of the style, now falls on the 15th of August.

Glyme; the Gardens on the east, and various Plantations on the west side of the river. The Park, including the Gardens, contains 2,700 acres, a ride of about four miles in circuit is formed within the outer boundary.

The usual approach to this magnificent residence is by the Triumphal Gate, at Woodstock, consisting of a spacious centre arch and two posterns, having its entablature supported by double detached columns raised on pedestals, bearing on the exterior this inscription :

PORTA HAEC EXTRVCTA EST ANNO POST OBITVM ILLVSTRISSIMI JOHANNIS DVCIS DE MARLBOROVGH JVSSV ATQVE AVSPICIIS SARAE CONJVGIS DILECTISSIMAE CVI TESTAMENTO COMMENDAVIT OPERA QVIBVS VLTIMAM IPSE MANYM NON IMPOSVERAT . QVANTA FVERINT DUCIS IN REMPVBLICAM MERITA INGRESSO TIBI PLVRIBVS DICET COLVMNA QVAM OPTIMAE CONJVGIS PIETAS PONI VOLVIT VT PERENNE ESSET IPSIVS GLORIAE SVAEQVE DILECTIONIS MONVMENTVM.

A. D. MDCCXXIII.

On the opposite side of the Gate within the Park is the following translation :

THIS GATE WAS BVILT THE YEAR AFTER THE DEATH OF THE MOST ILLVSTRIOVS JOHN DVKE OF MARLBOROVGH BY ORDER OF SARAH, HIS MOST BELOVED WIFE, TO WHOM HE LEFT THE SOLE DIRECTION OF THE MANY THINGS THAT REMAINED VNFINISHED OF THIS FABRIC. THE SERVICES OF THIS GREAT MAN TO HIS COVNTRY THE PILLAR WILL TELL YOV, WHICH THE DVCHESS HAS ERECTED FOR A LASTING MONVMENT OF HIS GLORY AND HER AFFECTION TO HIM.

MDCCXXIII.

The scene presented, on entering the Park from this Gate, is one of striking grandeur. The House is here seen in an oblique point of view, and its architecture is from hence displayed to the greatest advantage; the attention is strongly arrested by the combination of objects that form this most delightful landscape, including, in one view, the Palace, the valley, lake and bridge, amidst plantations of varied tints, and, rising above the trees, the column and statue.

“ Here spreads the lawn, high-crown’d with wood,
Here slopes the vale, there twines the flood
In many a crystal maze.”

At a small distance from this Gate, on the right, is the remarkable echo, described by Dr. Plott, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire, but its powers of repetition have been much diminished since the demolition of the ancient royal palace, which stood on the brow of the opposite hill beyond the river. This palace, a magnificent and extensive structure, had been the residence of several of our monarchs, from the time of Henry I. to Charles I. It was not entirely destroyed until 1723, after Blenheim was built and completed: when two sycamore trees

were planted to mark its site. A broad open road conducts from the Triumphal Gate towards the Mansion, and falls into the *Mall* leading from Hensington Gate to the eastern entrance, which is composed of Tuscan pyramidal pilasters, resting on balls and plain pedestals, inclosing a handsome arch; the recesses containing statues, and the wreaths over them are of modern introduction; the vases above the entablature were removed from another part of the building. This Entrance, as a characteristic specimen, is represented in the Title to our Fifth Volume. Through the arch we enter the north-east quadrangle. In this is the Theatre, decorated with much taste; the stage is large, and furnished with a requisite change of scenes, the audience part is capable of containing 200 persons, exclusive of the boxes. It was originally a greenhouse. Crossing the quadrangle, which is surrounded by a colonnade, another arch leads to

THE GRAND FRONT, N. W. *Plate 1.*

Sir John Vanbrugh has been accused, and perhaps not unjustly, of caprice in his architectural designs, which were generally heavy and unclassical; his genius was seldom employed upon a scale sufficiently extensive to display his vast powers. Blenheim afforded that opportunity; and in this, his best work, he has succeeded in producing an architectural effect every way worthy of the object upon which he was employed. Modern critics have pronounced a decision upon its merits in direct contradiction to the sarcasms and censures of his contemporaries, who it is possible might envy the rival talents of the Poet.

In the great length of front which is occupied by this triumphal edifice, the architect has judiciously broken the lines by an exuberant variety of design, and by the frequent introduction of pyramidal attics, has contrived to lighten the general appearance without detracting from its dignity.

Immediately in the centre rises a majestic Portico of the Corinthian order, having the apex of the pediment surmounted by a statue of Minerva, and its tympanum sculptured with the armorial insignia of the illustrious John Churchill, amidst a rich profusion of military weapons, standards, &c.; the motto *Fiel Pero Dediachado*; the frieze is plain; at each extremity of the steps ascending to the Hall are pedestals bearing military trophies between sphinxes; the principal division of the building to which the Portico is attached, is carried out on each side by Corinthian pilasters, supporting their entablature and balustrade; rising above this centre compartment is an attic, composed of a series of piers and windows, and terminating in a second receding pediment, finished with a ball or mound, against which are placed reclining captives.

From this division of the building the front projects a few feet, and expands in a gentle curve masking the rectangles of the main edifice; this is composed of a range of Doric pilasters, with their appropriate architrave; at each corner of the main building, containing the state

apartments, is a square massive Tower of two stories in height, horizontally striped with deep indents, above which is a very bold scroll cornice, sustaining an attic with pedestal divisions and angular buttresses, having a castellated appearance. From each of the Towers on the Grand Front a projecting Terrace, with an Arcade, connects the lateral portions of the building with the centre, and forming the three sides of a large Court, 348 feet square, entered from the middle of each wing by a noble arch, flanked by rusticated piers, each bearing the British Lion grasping the Gallic Cock.

The Wings are of regular architecture, and correspond with each other, and in grandeur of design with the other portions of the edifice. On the Front they shew three divisions by pilasters, over the centre of which is a pediment.

The approach from the Ditchley Gate to this Grand Front is immediately directed by a vast avenue more than two miles in length, and on a considerable eminence, on the opposite side of the lake, where the vista commences, rises the column of Victory.

THE GARDEN FRONT, S. E. *Plate 2.*

Presents almost the same superb display of architectural grandeur with the carriage front. It extends 348 feet in five grand divisions; the centre, containing the saloon, is entered by a noble Corinthian Portico, crowned by a pedestal, bearing this inscription:

EUROPE HEC VINDEX GENIO DECORA ALTA BRITANNO.

above which is now placed a fine colossal bust of Louis XIV., taken from the gates of Tournay, surrounded by appropriate military emblems. Upon this pedestal it was originally intended to have fixed an equestrian statue of the first Duke of Marlborough. Above the centre edifice rises an attic, with piers, cornices, &c. From this magnificent centre is a range of building slightly receding, having circular headed windows, between which are Corinthian pilasters and square lights in the frieze; at the extremities are massive towers as before described. This front opens to a beautiful lawn, backed by scenery of the most appropriate description, where nature has been embellished with the utmost success.

Near the eastern angle of the House is a commodicus observatory, erected by the late Duke, and furnished with astronomical apparatus by Ramsden. Another corresponding observatory is at the western angle.

The contrivance, uniformity, and grand effect of the whole official part of the arrangement, is the most admired portion of the interior of the building; the stairs are many and ample; in short, the communications from and to every point are ready, free, and unembarrassed.

THE GREAT HALL

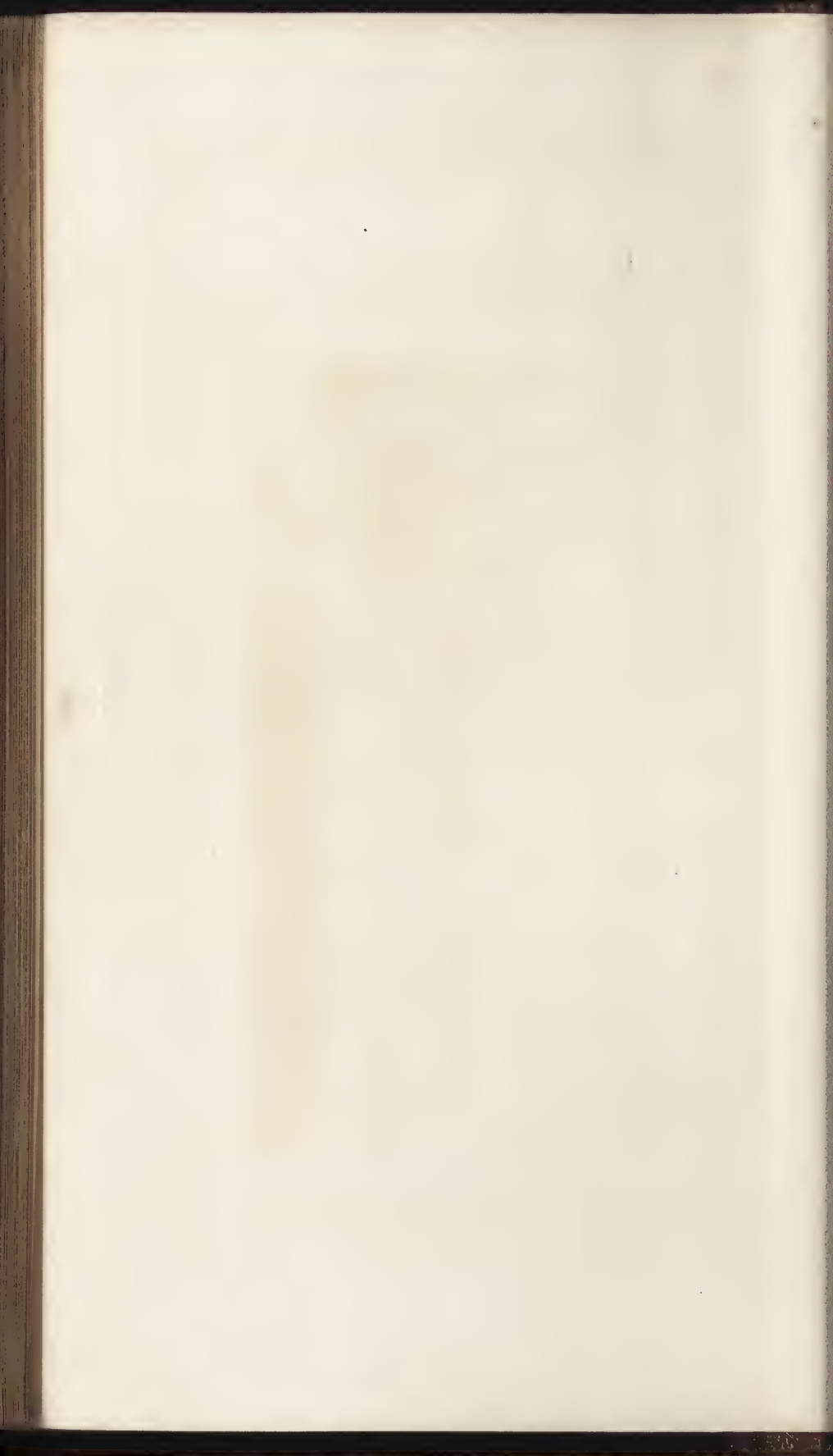
Is entered from the portico on the principal front, and rises to the height of sixty-seven feet, having its lofty ceiling supported by fluted



Engraved by G. F. G. G.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
 (THE SENATE HOUSE)
 'XPLORATION'

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, 1840



Corinthian columns, between which, smaller columns of the same order support an arched corridor leading to the saloon opposite the entrance. On the key-stone of the arch is the royal arms, with figures of Victory, and palm branches enclosing the crown; and over the doorecase is the bust of John, Duke of Marlborough. The ceiling of the Hall was painted by Sir James Thornhill, and represents Victory pointing to a plan of the battle of Blenheim, and crowning the Duke, who is in Roman costume. A gallery of communication extends from each side of the building. In this gallery are portraits of Queen Anne, by *Sir Peter Lely*; and of Clara Eugenia, Infanta of Spain; a large collection of family portraits occupy the same gallery.

In niches, near the angles of the Hall, are bronze statues of the Venus de Medicis, and the Dancing Faun, cast from the originals, at Florence, by *M. Soldani Benzi*, in 1711.

The colonnades on each side contain marble *termini*. On a black marble slab stands a fine antique statue of Diana and a hound. Opposite, on a similar slab, is a beautiful vase, with figures in *relievo*, representing a nuptial ceremony, from the antique: over the grand staircase is a large picture of Charles, Duke of Marlborough, and family, by *Hudson*; and, beyond the colonnade, on the other side of the Hall, is a picture of the first Duke and family, by *Closterman*. On the right is a wind dial, and opposite, a clock by *Des Granges*.

THE BOW-WINDOW ROOM.

The ceiling of this room supported by Corinthian columns, is adorned with military trophies, &c. painted by *Hakevill*. The tapestry, on the right of entrance, represents the battle of Blenheim, with the taking of Marshal Tallard: on the left, the tapestry consists of a representation of the battle of Wynendael, in the Austrian Netherlands, fought 27th Sept. 1708. Under the pier glasses are two slabs, on each of which reclines a sleeping figure in marble: in this room besides two elegant cabinets are the following pictures:

St. Jerome—*Giorgione*.

Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.—*Vandyck*.

A Head, after Annibale Caracci—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

The portrait of Lady Anne Churchill, by *Sir G. Kneller*, a head only.

The Assumption—*Tintoretto*, small.

A Female Head—*Rubens*.

A Madonna and Child—*Leonardo da Vinci*.

Two Wood Nymphs.

A pendant Cabinet, decorated with a Miniature Painting by *Lady Clifden*.

A Wood Nymph, an etching by the *Queen of Wirtemberg*, presented to the Duchess

of Marlborough by her when princess royal.

An Allegory—a drawing by *Cipriani*, intended as a frontispiece to the 2nd vol. of *Gemmæ Marlburgiensis Selectæ*.

Christ and the Virgin in the Clouds—*Tintoretto*.

A Collection of Miniatures, of different sizes.

Another etching by the *Princess Royal*.

A Drawing—*Cipriani*, the subject is derived from *Pliny's Natural History*, intended as a frontispiece to the 1st vol. of the *Marlborough Gems*.

The Holy Family—*Raphael*.

THE DUKE'S STUDY.

In this room is a collection of bronzes. Upon the chimney-piece are two antique metal jars; and, under the glass, a pair of globes, by Adams: the pictures are,

Venus and Adonis.
The Offering of the Magi—*Carlo Dolce*.
The Triumphal Entrance of John Duke of Marlborough into London—*Verrio*.
A Holy Family—*Raphael*.
A Port in Spain—*Weenix*.
A Holy Family, supposed an original, by *Raphael*, a present from the town of Ghent.
A Landscape—*Claude Lorraine*.

A Battle-piece—*Bourgognone*.
St. Sebastian—*Titian*.
St. John reading the Apocalypse.
Time clipping Cupid's Wings—*Vandyck*.
Virgin and Child—*Solimene*.
Sarah Duchess of Marlborough—*Kneller*.
Virgin and Child—*Correggio*.
Interior of a Church—*Neefs*.
A Sleeping Venus and Satyr—*Rubens*.

THE EAST DRAWING-ROOM.

The ceiling, an oval dome, is light and simple; and the chimney-piece composed of rich veined marble, very elegant; the pictures in this room are of the finest description.

A View of Venice—*Canaletti*.
Rape of Proserpine—*Rubens*.
View of Venice—*Canaletti*.
A Holy Family—*F. Mola*.
View of Venice—*Canaletti*.
Villiers Duke of Buckingham—*Vandyck*.
The Duchess of Buckingham and her Children—*Vandyck*.
Henry Rich, Earl of Holland—*Mytens*.
King William III.—*Sir G. Kneller*.
A Landscape—*Gaspar Poussin*.
Cattle—*Rosa da Tivoli*.
The Circumcision—*Rembrandt*.
A Fête Champêtre—*Pater*.
Catharine Lady Chesterfield—*Vandyck*.
A Landscape—*Paul Bril*.
Four Small Landscapes—*Peter Tilleman*.
A Bacchanalian Piece—*Vandyck*.

Mary, Duchess of Richmond, with a little Girl presenting her a pair of gloves—*Vandyck*.
Two Heads of young Women—*Paul Veronese*.
Mary, Duchess of Richmond—*Vandyck*.
Jesus Christ—*Carlo Dolce*.
St. John—*Ditto*.
A View of Venice—*Canaletti*.
A Head—*Holbein*.
Lady Anne Churchill—*Kneller*.
A Head—*Titian*.
A Landscape—*Claude Lorraine*.
Cattle and Figures—*Bamboccio*.
An Angel—*Correggio*, small.
Prince Eugene, supposed by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

THE GRAND CABINET

Commands remarkably fine views of the beautiful scenery to the south and east; the ceiling and hangings of this apartment are of the richest description; the chimney-piece is composed of dark marble, with sculptured ornaments in relief, of white marble: upon it stand two very curious jars between bronze statues of the listening slave and crouching Venus: the paintings are

The Holy Family—*Rubens*.
A Madonna, surrounded by Angels—*Carlo Maratti*.
The Offering of the Magi—*Rubens*.
Christ blessing the Children—*ditto*.
The Roman Daughter—*ditto*.
The Return from Egypt—*ditto*.
Lots departure out of Sodom—*ditto*.
This picture was presented to the Duke of Marlborough, by the City of Antwerp.

A portrait of Paracelsus—*Rubens*.
The Miraculous Conception; the head of the Virgin is here encircled with stars—*Carlo Dolce*.
Dorothea, the favourite mistress of *Raphael*—*Raphael*.
Portrait of *Rubens*—*ditto*.
Pope Gregory, and a female Penitent bearing a palm-branch—*Titian*.
The Holy Family—*Ludovico Caracci*.

THE LITTLE DRAWING-ROOM.

The hangings of this room are finely relieved by gold mouldings. The chimney-piece is of white marble, with a boldly sculptured head in the centre: on each side are large elegant gilt branches; the paintings are,

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| <p>Isaac blessing Jacob—<i>Rembrandt</i>.
 The Virgin and Child, St. John and St. Nicholas—<i>Raphael</i>.
 <i>This picture, an undoubted original, formerly belonged to the Capella degli Ansidei, at Perugia: it was purchased in 1768.</i>
 A Chiaro-scuro, from an antique gem—<i>Rebecca</i>.
 Catharine de' Medicis—<i>Rubens</i>.
 Ester and Ahasuerus—<i>Paul Veronese</i>.
 Helena Forman, the Wife of Rubens, habited as an Archduchess—<i>Rubens</i>.
 A View of Dort, Travellers refreshing at an Alehouse-door—<i>Cuyp</i>.
 A Landscape—<i>Ruysdaal</i>.
 Two Monkeys habited as Monks—<i>Teniers</i>.
 Dutch Peasants playing at Cards—<i>Ditto</i>.
 A Landscape—<i>Vanderneer</i>.</p> | <p>A broad Day-break—<i>Vanderneer</i>.
 Christ and the Virgin; a Monk paying Adoration—<i>Annibale Caracci</i>.
 Two small Landscapes and figures—<i>Ferg</i>.
 A beautiful little Landscape and figures—<i>Wouvermans</i>.
 The Rape of the Sabines—<i>Pietro da Cortona</i>.
 The Woman taken in Adultery—<i>Rembrandt</i>.
 A Conversation Piece—<i>Ostade</i>.
 An Old Woman at her Spinning-Wheel, her Husband warning himself—<i>Teniers</i>.
 A Landscape—<i>Gaspar Poussin</i>.
 A Landscape—<i>D. Teniers</i>.
 A Conversation-piece, highly finished—<i>Gonzales</i>.
 A Small Landscape—<i>Wouvermans</i>.</p> |
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THE GREAT DRAWING-ROOM.

This apartment is hung with deep crimson cloth. In the centre of the chimney-piece is a fine *alto relievo*, representing the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, from the antique; Tryphon was the sculptor of the original: over it are two bronze statues of Centaurs, and two vases of Derbyshire spar: there are also in the room, small figures of Cupids, and a fine bust of the present Duke of Marlborough. The pictures are,

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| <p>Lord Strafford and his secretary — <i>Vandyck</i>.
 A family groupe of the late Duke of Marlborough, his Duchess and six Children, viz. Ladies Caroline, Elizabeth, Charlotte, and Anne Spencer, the present Duke, and Lord Henry Spencer—<i>Sir Joshua Reynolds</i>.
 <i>Seven hundred guineas were paid for this picture.</i>
 Two Beggar Boys—<i>Murillo</i>.
 Philip II. of Spain—<i>Titian</i>.
 A whole length portrait of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.—<i>Vandyck</i>.
 A Portrait of himself, with his wife and family, by <i>Rubens</i>, presented to John,</p> | <p>Duke of Marlborough, by the City of Brussels.
 King Charles I.—<i>Vandyck</i>.
 Perseus and Andromeda—<i>Rubens</i>.
 Three Beggar Boys—<i>Murillo</i>.
 The Annunciation—<i>Correggio</i>.
 The Holy Family—<i>Rubens</i>.
 Death of the Virgin—<i>Guido</i>.
 Virgin and Child—<i>Vandyck</i>.
 <i>Ditto</i>—<i>Rubens</i>.
 The Offering of the Kings—<i>Rubens</i>.
 King Charles I. on horseback, his helmet supported by Sir Thomas Morton—<i>Vandyck</i>.
 Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Killigrew in one picture—<i>Sir P. Lely</i>.</p> |
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THE DINING-ROOM.

A large and lofty apartment, panelled and painted white: over the chimney-piece is a handsome Time-piece, supported by a bronze elephant; the room is decorated by the following pictures:

Gertrude Duchess of Bedford—*Dance*.
 Lady Amelia Boyce—*Phillips*.
 Sarah Duchess Marlborough—*Sir G. Kneller*.
 Cattle and Figures—*Castiglione*.
 A Bacchanalian Scene—*Rubens*.
 Venus and Adonis—*Rubens*.
 Rubens' Three Wives as the Three Graces—*ditto*.
 Lot and his Daughters—*Rubens*.
This picture, and another by the same artist, in this room, were presented to the Duke of Marlborough by the Emperor of Germany.
 A Battle-piece—*Wouvermans*.

Ditto by ditto.
 The late Duke of Marlborough—*Reynolds*.
 Lady Charlotte Spencer, in the character of a Gypsy, telling the fortune of her brother, Lord Henry, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.
 Caroline Duchess of Marlborough and Child—*Reynolds*.
 The Rape of Europa—*Paul Veronese*.
 Lord Charles Spencer—*Reynolds*.
 The Marquess of Tavistock—*ditto*.
 The Dowager Lady Pembroke—*ditto*.
 John Duke of Bedford—*Gainsborough*.
 Lord Charles Spencer Churchill.
 Lord Robert Spencer—*Reynolds*.

THE SALOON

Is a most noble room, in form a parallelogram, rising to the whole height of the building, in the same manner as, and communicating with the Great Hall. Its base is marble; the four door-cases are also of marble, consisting of pilasters, supporting an arch with shell key-stones, within which is a smaller door-way, surmounted by the arms of the first Duke of Marlborough. On the west side of the room are two chimney-pieces: over one is an antique bust of a Roman Consul, and over the other a bust of Caracalla, also an antique: on slabs are placed a sleeping Venus and a Cleopatra. On the east side of the room are two tiers of circular headed windows; every other side, and the ceiling, is painted with scenic effect, by La Guerre; the lower part, divided into six compartments, by double columns of the composite order, fluted and decorated with draperies, fruit, and palm-branches, supporting an entablature consonant to the order. In each compartment are assemblages of different characters, representing the various nations of the world in their proper costume. 1. English, French, and Scots. In this division the portrait of the artist himself is made conspicuous, and that of the Englishman is said to represent Dean Jones, chaplain to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. 2. Spaniards. 3. Africans. 4. Chinese and Tartars. 5. Turks. 6. Dutch and Swedes. Over the door-cases are *bas reliefs* of angels, &c.; above the entablature, and immediately below the ceiling, are Roman *termini*, male and female, supporting oval shaped perforations; between them armour, standards, prisoners, and military trophies, Roman soldiers and banners allusive of the Duke of Marlborough's victories. The ceiling is oval, with very rich foliages, inclosing a magnificent group, representing the illustrious Duke in a Roman habit, arrested in his career of Victory by Peace and Time.

THE GREEN DRAWING-ROOM

Is hung with tapestry representing Victories of the Duke of Marlborough, viz., The Battle of Donawert, on the Danube, in Bavaria, fought July 3, 1704. The Battle of Lisle, fought Dec. 9, 1708, and the Siege of Lisle which took place the same year. In this part a French spy is a conspicuous figure. The Battle of Malplaquet, so called from a village situated

near the scene of action. This victory took place at Blaregnes, a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands, Sept. 11, 1709: an aid-de-camp receiving orders is a prominent figure in the tapestry. On the chimney-piece is a curious clock, by *Vulliamy*; the hours are indicated round a vase, from the top of which a serpent winds, and shews the time; reclining over the vase is a figure of Contemplation; and, on each side, boys gamboling. Under the Windows are Bronzes of Fame and Mercury. There are the following pictures:

A young Knight of St. John of Jerusalem — <i>Baroccio</i> .	Figures encircled by a wreath of flowers — <i>Rothenamer</i> .
Meleager and Atalanta— <i>Rubens</i> .	The offering of the Magi— <i>Luca Giordano</i> .
The Adoration of the Shepherds— <i>Luca Giordano</i> .	The Holy Family— <i>Nicolo Poussin</i> .
The Madonna and Child— <i>N. Poussin</i> .	Figures, as before— <i>Rothenamer</i> .
	A portrait of Caroline Duchess of Marlborough— <i>Romney</i> .

THE STATE DRAWING-ROOM.

This is a most elegant apartment; the profusion of gilding, and size of the mirrors, give it an air of great magnificence; the chimney-piece is of white marble, in the centre is a vase, supported by Griffins; the room is hung with tapestry representing the Victories of the Hero of Blenheim, in continuation. The March to Bouchain, in August, 1711, and the Siege of Bouchain in the same year, the last and boldest enterprise of the Duke; the town was deemed impregnable, but surrendered in twenty days. In this is represented Lord Cadogan's favourite dog, that attended his master through the wars. The pictures consist of:

A portrait of George, third Duke of Marlborough, in the robes of the Order of the Garter— <i>Romney</i> .	A Fruit-piece— <i>Luca Giordano</i> . St. Laurence distributing the ornaments of the altar— <i>Il Prete Genovese</i> .
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THE STATE BEDCHAMBER.

The furniture and hangings of this superb chamber, are blue damask and gold; the bedstead, designed by Sir William Chambers, is composed of burnished gold fluted columns, adorned with military trophies, and supporting a dome which is surmounted by a ducal coronet; at the head are the armorial distinctions of the Duke of Marlborough richly embroidered: on the chimney-piece is a bust of Diana, between two of the labours of Hercules, viz., Killing the Hydra and the Centaurs; and on a slab under the mirror is the young demi-god recumbent, finely sculptured. The paintings are,

The Death of Seneca— <i>Luca Giordano</i> .	The burning of Troy— <i>Old Frank</i> .
A portrait of King Edward VI.— <i>Holbein</i> .	Two pieces of still life— <i>Maltese</i> .
Architecture— <i>D. Van Delen</i> .	

The collection of pictures at this magnificent residence has been recently very much increased by the addition of many that were removed from Marlborough House, London, and the whole series has been since re-arranged in the most judicious manner, under the direction and elegant taste of the present Duke.

THE LIBRARY.

This is said to be one of the grandest rooms in Europe. It was originally intended for a Picture Gallery, and occupies the entire of the south-west front 183 feet in length. The centre takes a semicircular sweep, and at each extremity is a square in projection 35 feet, forming five distinct divisions, with three windows in each, between Doric pilasters that support the entablature: on the opposite side are three door-ways and two chimney-pieces; the rest of the room is occupied by a line of book-cases with latticed fronts, which are continued at each end; the centre door-way and the chimney-pieces are of white marble, the basement of the room of black marble: over the door is a bust of Milo Crotonensis; the chimney-pieces are elaborately worked, consisting of terms and foliage, with scroll pediments: over one is a bust of Charles, Earl of Sunderland, the collector of the books; and, over the other, a bust of Charles, Duke of Marlborough, by *Rysbrach*; upon each chimney-piece is an antique bust, one of the Emperor Adrian, the other a young female. At the upper end of the Library is a much admired white marble statue of Queen Anne very highly finished, by *Rysbrach*, she is represented in her coronation robes, and on the pedestal is this inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF QUEEN ANNE,
UNDER WHOSE AUSPICES
JOHN, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH
CONQUERED,
AND TO WHOSE MUNIFICENCE
HE AND HIS POSTERITY,
WITH GRATITUDE,
OWE THE POSSESSION OF BLENHEIM,
A. D. MDCCXXVI.

At the lower end is an antique bronze bust of Alexander the Great, supported on a term, designed by Sir William Chambers; and in two recesses are antique statues; one is inscribed Julia Domna, the other is a figure of Diana, with a hound; the ceiling is painted in richly bordered compartments, and over the book-cases are the following whole length portraits:

Francis, Earl of Godolphin.
John, Duke of Montagu.
Anne, Countess of Sunderland.
Elizabeth, Countess of Bridgewater.
Mary, Countess Cowper.
The Honourable John Spencer.

King William III.
Queen Anne.
John, Duke of Marlborough.
Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.
Charles, Duke of Marlborough.
Elizabeth, Duchess of Marlborough.

The Library was originally collected by Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, who laid the foundation by the purchase of Mr. Hadrian Beverland's entire and very valuable collection. The whole is said to consist of 17,000 volumes, in various languages, and to be worth 30,000*l*. The cameos and intaglios of the Arundelian collection, now at Blenheim, were drawn by Cipriani and engraved by Bartolozzi for the late Duke of

Marlborough. An interesting list of the Ancient Classics printed upon vellum, in this Library, is here given from the "Bibliomania," by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.

Apoll. Rhodius.....	1496	Durandus.....	1459
Augustinus, de Civ. Dei.....	<i>Spira</i> , 1470	Horatius Landini.....	1482
Aug. de Civ. Dei.....	<i>Jenson</i> , 1475	Ditto, Epist.....	1480
A. Gellius.....	<i>Roma</i> , 1469	Justinian.....	<i>Mogunt.</i> 1468
Biblia Moguntina.....	1462	Lactantius.....	<i>A. Rot.</i> 1471
Bonifacii Decretalia.....	1465	Lucian.....	<i>Florent.</i> 1496
Ciceronis Rhetorica.....	<i>Jenson</i> , 1470	Petrarca.....	<i>Spira</i> , 1470
Ditto, Epist. Fam.	<i>Spira</i> , 1469	Plinius.....	<i>Jenson</i> , 1472
Ciceronis Officia.....	<i>Mogunt.</i> 1465	Quintilian.....	<i>Campani</i> , 1470
Ditto.....	1466	Sallustius.....	<i>Spira</i> , 1470
Ditto, Tuscul. Ques.....	<i>Jenson</i> , 1472	V. Maximus.....	<i>sine anno.</i>
Clementis Const.....	<i>Mogunt.</i> 1460	Virgilius.....	<i>Spira</i> , 1470
Ditto.....	<i>Fust, sine anno.</i>		

THE CHAPEL.

Is situated in the south-west wing; the effect on entering this portion of the building is extremely grand; the richly bordered ceiling is supported by Corinthian pilasters. In a square recess is the altar, and over it is a painting of the Descent from the Cross, by *Jordaens*, of Antwerp: opposite to the altar is the State Gallery, elevated by Doric columns. It is hung with crimson velvet, fringed with gold: over the chimney-piece is a curious painting on black marble, by *Alessandro Veronese*. But every object in the Chapel is rendered of minor importance to the gigantic monument of the Duke of Marlborough, by *Rysbrach*, which occupies nearly the whole of one side. It comprises colossal statues of the first Duke and Duchess, and their two sons, attended by Fame and History, the latter of which appears to have inscribed on a tablet,

TO THE MEMORY
OF JOHN, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, AND
HIS TWO SONS,
HIS DUCHESS HAS ERECTED
THIS MONUMENT
IN THE YEAR OF CHRIST MDCCXXXIII.

On the base is a *basso relievo*, representing the capture of Marshal Tallard, at the battle of Blenheim: this monument is splendid, but is certainly much out of proportion to the situation it is destined to occupy. His Grace died at Windsor, on June 16, 1722; and, on August 9 ensuing, after lying in state at Marlborough House, his corpse was, with very great magnificence, interred in Westminster Abbey, from whence, upon the death of his Duchess, it was afterwards removed to the vault under this Chapel.

THE TITIAN ROOM.

Is situated near the Theatre; the collection of pictures by Titian, with which it is adorned, was presented to John, Duke of Marlborough, by Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia. They are painted on leather, and all the figures are of colossal size, consisting of the following series:

Mars and Venus.
Cupid and Psyche.
Apollo and Daphne.
Hercules and Dejanira.

Vulcan and Ceres.
Bacchus and Ariadne.
Jupiter, Juno, and Io.
Neptune and Amphitrite.

This room concludes the apartments on view in the House.

The China Gallery is the next object of attention. It is situated near the Home Lodge, and is separated from the Park by iron palisades. It was erected and adapted for the reception of the antique and curious specimens of porcelain, now deposited here, about the year 1796: the collection was principally formed by Mr. Spalding, who presented it to the Duke of Marlborough, with a desire that it should ever be annexed, as an heir-loom to the family. The Gallery is built in the form of a cross, and contains five apartments; the centre one circular, lighted by a dome; the walls are divided by pilasters, and covered with choice pieces of rare China: a pyramidal case in the centre, is also adapted to contain many specimens of singular value; the other rooms are octagonal, lighted from the ceiling, with the porcelain displayed between the pilasters that support them: here are examples of the presumed earliest state of the art; amongst other varieties, are many of the choicest pieces of the old blue and white, and pale japan, brown edge, much esteemed by the curious: together, with the antique *bleu celeste* and deep purple. Among many other articles deserving attention are a pair of small bottles, once the property of Queen Anne; a large japan tea-pot, a present from Louis XIV. to the Duke of Richelieu. Two smaller ones, from the collection of the Duke of Orleans, father to Egalité; some pieces from the late Princess Amelia's cabinet; many from the Portland Museum, and from the collection of the Duke d'Aumont, at Paris; a singular piece from the Duke of Argyll's curiosities, in the time of George II.; several articles from the celebrated Duchess of Kingston's, from Selima, Countess of Huntingdon's, from M. Calonne's and M. Beaumarchais' collections. Five ornaments presented by a Nabob to a Governor of Bengal, in the time of King William III., possess uncommon beauty; a large white tea-pot, once in the possession of Oliver Cromwell, will be deemed a curiosity. Two pieces of Jasper China, resembling shells, remarkably beautiful and rare; several of that scarce description called honeycomb, and many specimens considered unique in their kind. An adjoining room, near the entrance of the Gallery, is filled with scarce specimens of Roman pottery and old earthenware; but, one of the most singular curiosities is a small piece representing a fish brought from Athens, and supposed to be coeval with that Republic. In this room likewise, is a select collection of the finest old black and gold wooden japan, and a numerous assortment of copper enamels of the black and white kind, very ancient; the subjects represented are both sacred and profane. The whole presents an additional attraction to visitors, but most particularly to the amateurs of this beautiful and pleasing manufacture.





THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

NORTH EAST VIEW OF BLENHEIM. *Plate 3.*

The entrance to the Gardens is near the east gate, from which point is obtained a very fine view of the north-eastern front of the House; before it spreads an ample lawn, bounded by clumps of evergreens, interspersed with flowers and shrubs, and broken by a few scattered trees: a gravel-walk from this entrance winds amidst the plantations. The present Duke of Marlborough has recently indulged his refined and highly cultivated taste, united with his acknowledged skill, in a new disposition of these beautiful gardens, upon a very grand scale, which is at present only in part proceeded in. His Grace has removed, at an immense expense, a vast collection of American plants from his seat at White Knights, and under his direction the grounds promise speedily to assume an aspect that will be unrivalled in Europe. The walk leads to a *Temple* of the Corinthian order. It is in a sequestered spot, and bears a medallion of his late Majesty, with the following inscription on a marble tablet:

DEO MAXIMO CONSERVATORI,
ET PROVIDENTIÆ DIVINÆ
OB RECUPERATAM GEORGII TERTII
REGIS OPTIMI, PIENTISSIMI SALUTEM
HOC MARMOR
GEORGIUS DUX MARLBURIENSIS
EXPLETO DESIDERIO, VOTIQUE COMPOS
IN ALIQUOD GRATI ANIMI TESTIMONIUM,
LÆTUS, LUBENSQUE DEDICAVIT
ANNO SALUTIS HUMANÆ
MDCCLXXXIX.

From this Temple the path is embosomed in trees, and near an ornamental Tripod, the walk diverges towards *The Aviary*, designed by Hakewill, containing an extensive collection of gold and silver pheasants, curious doves, and other birds both native and foreign. Every interstice of the shrubbery in which it is enveloped in proper season is replenished with orange, lemon, and other exotic trees: near the south-east angle the path winds through a very thick and shady grove: on emerging from which, the Palladian Gate of the *Kitchen-Garden* is seen; the walls of this garden are fourteen feet high, judiciously concealed by plantations of laurels and other shrubs; they enclose about eight acres of ground, replete with every necessary article for the table: in the north-west angle is the *Conservatory*. The path now takes its course through a most rural and animated spot, called *the Sheep Walk*, half a mile in length, which is frequently covered with more than a thousand sheep. From an open Grove on the right is obtained a fine view of the south-west front of the House in perspective; and in other direc-

tions are seen Beckley Hill over the woods at Witham; in a fine open country, Ensham Tower, backed by the distant White Horse Hills, appears, on the opposite side of the river. The spire of Handborough Church rises from a deep wood: near this point of the route is the *Shepherd's Cot*, composed of rough timber, and thatched; it is shaded in front by horse-chesnut trees. The ancient tower of Bladon Church, with the village partially concealed by woods, is a fine object from this sequestered spot; and, in another part, the lofty spire of Kidlington; the distant hills of Buckinghamshire, amongst which, Ashridge, the seat of the Earl of Bridgewater, may be discerned from the eminence on a clear day. The path now descends to a vale embellished by groups of acacia, cedar, poplar, chesnut, and beech, which decorate the declivity down to the river; and crossing the bridge, is seen *the grand Cascade* at a short distance, the water seems to flow out of the deep wood that bounds the head, and descends from rock to rock with a deafening roar, while the beautiful reach below appears with a variety of charms.

—— “ Silent awhile and smooth
The current glides, till with an headlong force,
Broke and disordered, down the steep it falls
In loud cascades; the silver sparkling foam
Glitters relucient in the dancing ray.” — *Blenheim, a Poem*, 1727.

The New Garden is not extensive, but has its peculiar beauties and attractions: following the course of the river, the next object of notice is a Mineral Spring, called *New found Well*, said to possess very active virtues; it is of the chalybeate kind: from a pedestal supporting a vase, the water flows into an antique bason, charged with numerous figures, in *alto relievo*, from which it descends by the mouths of two-lions, and ultimately joins the river. At a short distance, in a recluse dell, is *The Fountain*, consisting of a capacious basin, ornamented with a fine piece of sculpture, the last work of the Cavalier *Bernini*. It is a copy from the magnificent fountain erected by command of Pope Innocent X. in the Piazza Navona, at Rome; and was presented by the Spanish Ambassador at the Papal court, to John, Duke of Marlborough; the base has the appearance of a rock and cavern, from which issue a lion and sea-horse, the attributes of Africa and Europe. — On the four extremities of the rock are river gods, finely sculptured in white marble, representing the Danube, the Nile, La Plata, and the Ganges, the four principal rivers of the different quarters of the globe, with their classical attributes. Above these rises an obelisk, on the pedestal of which are inscriptions in Latin, Greek, Italian, and Spanish. The Latin inscription is as follows:





Drawn by J.E. Neal.

B E L E N H I M,

View in the Graciosa, showing the Bridge Column & Rosamond's Well.

(N) E F O R D S H I R E

Engraved by J.C. Verrill.

Pl. 4

Bellevue, N. H. - a view of the town of Newbury, N. H. from the river.

Ad Innocentium XI. Summum Pontificem
 Pro Carolo II. Hispaniarum Rege
 Excelc. D. D. Gaspar De Haro et Guzman
 Murchio de Carpio et Helicheo Orator.
 Ad Typum Molis . in Agonali Foro erecte.
 Ab Equite Bernino Opus hoc extrui
 Jussit eodem dirigente qui interim
 Dum perficeretur defunctus
 Hoc posthumo partu : Inexhaustam
 Mentis Foecunditatem clausit
 Anno D. M.D.C.LXXX.I.

On the base are the Papal arms, and the arms of Spain; the whole is considered to bear a close resemblance to the original by the same artist.

From hence the path meanders to the top of an eminence commanding a fine view of the Park, and, winding to the right, the scene is continually changing. The House becomes a striking object. Further on, the Chiltern Hills bound the prospect. Turning towards the *Iron Bridge*, stands the *Listening Slave*, a fine cast, in bronze, by Benzi, from the antique, called L'Arottino. At a short distance commences the *Terrace*, rising from the brink of the water, and interspersed with beautiful clumps. A little to the right is another cast in bronze, by Benzi, of *The Roman Wrestlers*, from the antique: on the summit of the acclivity stands a Temple of the Ionic order: on the pediment, supported by four columns, is this dedication,

ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΙ,
 ΑΓΡΙΑΙ-ΙΑΔΙ
 ΟΡΕΣΤΙΑΔΙ

"To the Ionian, rural, mountain-ranging Diana:" within is a medallion, representing Hippolytus offering a garland to Diana, in bas relief, and two others; with a quotation from the Hippolytus of Euripides: a short distance from this spot finishes the tour of the gardens.

VIEW IN THE PARK, SHEWING THE BRIDGE AND COLUMN.

Plate 4.

The Park may be said to consist of one continued Ferme ornée, being stocked with cattle as well as deer, and waving not only with grass but corn. The Belt, by which it is environed, was entirely planted by the late Duke of Marlborough. The most extensive prospect is obtained from the High Lodge, once the residence of the witty but profligate Earl of Rochester, who was Ranger of Woodstock Park. It was here that he died. The eminence upon which it is seated gradually slopes to the water.

Rosamond's Well, seen on the left hand of our Plate, is situated in the side of the hill, a few paces from the edge of the lake. It is all that now remains to remind us of the celebrated beauty and mistress of Henry

II., who here was concealed in a bower by means of a curiously contrived labyrinth.

The Lake covers a space of 250 acres, and has its banks most delightfully varied, so as to present an extended aquatic scene not to be equalled in the kingdom. Our View was taken on the 13th of August, the Anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim, which day is always devoted to festivity; the Grounds and House are thrown open to the neighbouring Gentry, while the Lake is occupied by numerous pleasure vessels traversing its surface in every direction. The Bridge, over the Lake, has been mentioned as a part of the grand approach from the Ditchley Gate. It consists of one vast semicircular arch in the centre, 101 feet in diameter, springing from massive piers, besides two small arches; the abutments are curved and rusticated, and the line of parapet horizontal; the effect of this noble design is peculiarly appropriate and grand.

The beautiful piece of water, which it crosses, is principally formed by the river Glyme, which, entering the Park near Woodstock, immediately spreads itself in a broad expanse, a creek shaded by trees is called *Queen Pool*. It then flows round *Queen Elizabeth's* island, and under the Grand Bridge, beyond which is its greatest extent of surface; in the distance it seems embayed, at which point it passes under a light Iron Bridge, and then forms the Grand Cascade, with a fall of eighteen feet; from hence the Lake narrows itself, and winds in a Serpentine form, to unite itself with the river Evenlode by a steep cascade; immediately beyond the junction is a small woody island.

GENERAL VIEW OF BLENHEIM FROM ROSAMOND'S WELL. *Plate 5*

Immediately in front of the House, and beyond the bridge, upon a considerable eminence is the Column of Victory; a stately Doric pillar, with fluted shaft, raised on a pedestal to the height of 130 feet: this is crowned by a colossal statue of the Duke of Marlborough, in Roman costume, holding a figure of Victory in his right hand, and his left bearing the marshal's baton: this column is one of the greatest ornaments of the domain: on three sides of the pedestal, upon which it is elevated, are inscribed the acts of parliament in favour of the hero to whom it is raised, and the entail of his honours and estates on the descendants of his daughters, by which they now centre in the present family: on the side, facing the House, his character is thus delineated, which inscription is understood to have been written by the masterly pen of Lord Bolingbroke.

The Castle of BLENHEIM was founded by Queen ANNE,
In the fourth year of her Reign,
In the Year of the Christian Æra
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Five.
A Monument designed to perpetuate the Memory of the
Signal Victory
Obtained over the *French* and *Bavarians*,
Near the Village of BLENHEIM,
On the Banks of the *Danube*,



Drawn by J. Neale

Engraved by J. K. S. J. W. J.

BLLENHIM
The Palace of the
Duke of Devonshire

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London, Feb. 1828, by J. H. Wallis, Barnett's Blackfriars Road & Sherwood Street, London.



By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH,
 The Hero not only of his Nation, but of his Age;
 Whose Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field;
 Who by Wisdom, Justice, Candour, and Address,
 Reconciled various, and even opposite Interests;
 Acquired an Influence
 Which no Rank, no Authority, can give,
 Nor any Force, but that of superior Virtue;
 Became the fixed, important Centre,
 Which united, in one common Cause,
 The principal States of EUROPE;
 Who, by military Knowledge, and irresistible Valour,
 In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,
 Broke the Power of FRANCE,
 When raised the highest, when exerted the most:
 Rescued the EMPIRE from Desolation;
 Asserted, and confirmed the Liberties of EUROPE.

" Philip, a grandson of the house of France, united to the interest, directed by the policy, supported by the arms of that crown, was placed on the throne of Spain. King William III. beheld this formidable union of two great, and once rival monarchies. At the end of a life spent in defending the liberties of Europe, he saw them in their greatest danger. He provided for their security in the most effectual manner. He took the Duke of Marlborough into his service.

" AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE
 STATES GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES,

" The Duke contracted several alliances, before the death of King William. He confirmed and improved these. He contracted others, after the accession of Queen Anne; and re-united the confederacy, which had been dissolved at the end of a former war, in a stricter and firmer league.

" CAPTAIN GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES OF
 GREAT BRITAIN;

" The Duke led to the field the army of the Allies. He took with surprising rapidity Venlo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert, Liege. He extended and secured the frontiers of the Dutch. The enemies, whom he found insulting at the gates of Nimeghen, were driven to seek for shelter behind their lines. He forced Bonne, Huy, Limbourg, in another campaign: he opened the communication of the Rhine, as well as the Maes: he added all the country between these rivers to his former conquests.

" The arms of France, favoured by the defection of the elector of Bavaria had penetrated into the heart of the empire. This mighty body lay exposed to immediate ruin. In that memorable crisis the Duke of Marlborough led his troops with unexampled celerity, secrecy, order, from the ocean to the Danube. He saw—he attacked, nor stopped, but to conquer the enemy. He forced the Bavarians, sustained by the French, in their strong entrenchments at Schellenberg. He passed the Danube. A second royal army, composed of the best troops of France, was sent to re-inforce the first. That of the confederates was divided. With one part of it the siege of Ingolstadt was carried on: with the other, the Duke gave battle to the united strength of France and Bavaria. On the second day of August, one thousand seven hundred and four, he gained a more glorious victory than the histories of any age can boast. The heaps of slain were dreadful proofs of his valour: a marshal of France, whole legions of French, his prisoners, proclaimed his mercy. Bavaria was subdued: Ratisbon, Augsbourg, Ulm, Memmingen, all the usurpations of the enemy were recovered. The liberty of the Diet, the peace of the Empire, were restored.

From the Danube the Duke turned his victorious arms towards the Rhine and the Moselle. Landau, Treves, Traerbach, were taken. In the course of one campaign the very nature of the war was changed. The invaders of other states were reduced to defend their own. The frontier of France was exposed in its weakest part to the efforts of the Allies.

"That he might improve this advantage, that he might push the sum of things to a speedy decision, the Duke of Marlborough led his troops early in the following year once more to the Moselle. They, whom he had saved, a few months before, neglected to second him now. They who might have been his companions in conquest, refused to join him. When he saw the generous designs he had formed frustrated by private interest, by pique, by jealousy, he returned with speed to the Maes. He returned, and fortune and victory returned with him. Liege was relieved: Huy retaken. The French, who had pressed the army of the states general with superior numbers, retired behind intrenchments which they deemed impregnable. The Duke forced these intrenchments with inconsiderable loss, on the seventh day of July, 1705. He defeated a great part of the army which defended them. The rest escaped by a precipitate retreat. If advantages proportionable to this success were not immediately obtained, let the failure be ascribed to that misfortune which attends most confederacies, a division of opinions where one alone should judge, a division of powers where one alone should command. The disappointment itself did honour to the Duke. It became the wonder of mankind how he could do so much under those restraints which had hindered him from doing more.

"Powers more absolute were given him afterwards. The encrease of his powers multiplied his victories. At the opening of the next campaign, when all his army was not yet assembled, when it was hardly known that he had taken the field, the noise of his triumphs was heard over Europe. On the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and six, he attacked the French at Ramellies. In the space of two hours their whole army was put to flight. The vigour and conduct with which he improved the success were equal to those with which he gained it. Louvain, Brussels, Malines, Liere, Ghent, Oudenarde, Antwerp, Damme, Bruges, Courtray, surrendered. Ostend, Menin, Dendermond, Aeth, were taken. Brabant and Flanders were recovered. Places which had resisted the greatest generals for months, for years; provinces disputed for ages, were the conquests of a Summer.

"Nor was the Duke content to triumph alone. Solicitous for the general interest, his care extended to the remotest scenes of the war. He chose to lessen his own army, that he might enable the leaders of other armies to conquer. To this must be ascribed, that Turin was relieved, the Duke of Savoy reinstated, the French driven with confusion out of Italy.

"These victories gave the confederates an opportunity of carrying the war on every side into the dominions of France, but she continued to enjoy a kind of peaceful neutrality in Germany. From Italy, she was once alarmed, and had no more to fear. The entire reduction of this power, whose ambition had caused, whose strength supported the war, seemed reserved to him alone, who had so triumphantly begun the glorious work.

"The barrier of France, on the side of the low countries, had been forming for more than half a century. What art, power, expense, could do, had been done, to render it impenetrable. Yet here she was most exposed: for here the Duke of Marlborough threatened to attack her.

"To cover what they had gained by surprise, or had been yielded to them by treachery, the French marched to the banks of the Schelde. At their head were the princes of the blood, and their most fortunate general, the Duke of Vendome. Thus commanded, thus posted, they hoped to check the victor in his course. Vain were their hopes. The Duke of Marlborough passed the river in their sight—he defeated their whole army. The approach of night concealed; the proximity of Ghent fa-

voured their flight. They neglected nothing to repair their loss, to defend their frontier. New generals, new armies appeared in the Netherlands. All contributed to enhance the glory, none were able to retard the progress of the confederate armies.

"Lisle, the bulwark of this barrier, was besieged. A numerous garrison, and a marshal of France, defended the place. Prince Eugene, of Savoy, commanded; the Duke of Marlborough covered and sustained the siege. The rivers were seized, and the communication with Holland interrupted. The Duke opened new communications with great labour, and much greater art. Through countries overrun by the enemy, the necessary convoys arrived in safety. One alone was attacked—the troops which attacked it were beat—the defence of Lisle was animated by assurances of relief. The French assembled all their force—they marched towards the town—the Duke of Marlborough offered them battle, without suspending the siege—they abandoned the enterprise—they came to save the town: they were spectators of its fall.

"From this conquest the Duke hastened to others.

"The posts taken by the enemy on the river Schelde were surprised. That river was passed the second time, and notwithstanding the great preparations made to prevent it, without opposition. Brussels, besieged by the elector of Bavaria, was relieved. Ghent surrendered to the Duke in the middle of a Winter remarkably severe. An army, little inferior to his own, marched out of the place.

"As soon as the season of the year permitted him to open another campaign, the Duke besieged and took Tournay. He invested Mons. Near this city, the French army, covered by thick woods, defended by treble entrenchments, waited to molest, nor presumed to offer battle. Even this was not attempted by them with impunity. On the last day of August, one thousand seven hundred and nine, the Duke attacked them in their camp. All was employed, nothing availed against the resolution of such a general, against the fury of such troops. The battle was bloody—the event decisive—the woods were pierced—the fortifications trampled down—the enemy fled—the town was taken.

"Doway, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, Bouchain, underwent the same fate in two succeeding years. Their vigorous resistance could not save them. The army of France durst not attempt to relieve them. It seemed preserved to defend the capital of the monarchy.

"The prospect of this extreme distress was neither distant nor dubious. The French acknowledged their conqueror, and sued for peace.

These are the Actions of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

Performed in the Compass of a few Years,

Sufficient to adorn the Annals of Ages.

The Admiration of other Nations

Will be conveyed to latest Posterity,

In the Histories even of the Enemies of BRITAIN.

The Sense which the BRITISH Nation had

Of his transcendent Merit

Was expressed

In the most solemn, most effectual, most durable Manner.

The Acts of PARLIAMENT inscribed on this Pillar,

Shall stand as long as the BRITISH Name and Language last,

Illustrious Monuments

Of MARLBOROUGH's Glory,

and

Of BRITAIN's Gratitude.

The illustrious nobleman, in whose honour this Column was erected, was the eldest son of Sir Winston Churchill, and was born at Ashe, in

Devonshire, in the year 1650; he commenced his military career as an ensign in the guards when he was about sixteen years of age. In 1672 he was a captain of grenadiers in a regiment commanded by James, Duke of Monmouth, and distinguished himself so much in the campaign against the Dutch and at the siege of Nimeguen, that he was particularly noticed by the celebrated Marshal Turenne, who bestowed on him the name of the handsome Englishman; and, at the reduction of Maestricht, the French King thanked him for his behaviour at the head of the line, and assured him, he would acquaint his sovereign with it, which the Duke of Monmouth also confirmed, telling the King, his father, how much he had been indebted to the bravery of Captain Churchill.

His gallant conduct obtained him the post of Lieutenant-Colonel, but the war with the Dutch having terminated, he passed his time chiefly at court. In 1679 he attended the Duke of York to the Netherlands, and through all his peregrinations, till he was suffered to reside again in London. While he waited upon the Duke in Scotland he had a regiment of dragoons given him, and shortly after, in 1681, married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings, Esq. of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire, and, by this match, strengthened the interest he had already at court. On Dec. 21, 1682, he was created Baron Churchill, of Eymouth, in Scotland, and the next year being now a General Officer, he obtained the command of the 1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards, then newly raised. He was continued in all his posts upon the accession of James II., who nominated him ambassador to the court of France to notify that event: on his return, his lordship walked, as one of the Lords of the bed-chamber, at His Majesty's coronation, and, in May following, was created a peer of England, by the title of Baron Churchill, of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire.

In June, being then Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's forces, he was ordered into the West to suppress Monmouth's rebellion, being next in command to Lewis Duras, Earl of Feversham.

When the Prince of Orange landed in 1685, he was amongst the first who went over to his Highness; and, in the convention, voted for the vacancy of the throne, and for filling it with the Prince and Princess of Orange. After their being declared king and queen, Lord Churchill was advanced to the rank of Earl of Marlborough; a title which seems to have been chosen on account of a family connection with the last Earls of that name. The same year he was sent to command the English forces in the Netherlands, under Prince Waldeck, General of the Dutch troops, who, speaking in his commendation to King William, declared, "that he saw more into the art of war in a day than some generals in many years." He served the king also in Ireland and in Flanders, but, in 1692, upon a surmise of an insurrection in England, he was divested of all his employments, and apprehended by a warrant from the privy council, and, together with the Earl of Huntingdon, sent prisoner to the Tower, from whence he was shortly after released; the

reason of this commitment has never been fully understood ; but it is now believed, that a correspondence had been carried on between the Earl of Marlborough and the exiled king ; and, consequently, during Queen Mary's life, he kept at a distance from court, attending principally with his lady on the Princess Anne.

Upon Queen Mary's death he was restored to favour ; and, in June, 1698, appointed by the King, governor to the Duke of Gloucester, with this extraordinary compliment, " My lord, make him but what you are, and my nephew will be all I wish to see him."

When King William was forming the grand alliance, he declared the Earl of Marlborough, on June 1, 1701, General of Foot, and Commander-in-chief of all his forces in Holland ; and also, on the 28th of that month, constituted him ambassador and plenipotentiary for the negotiations carrying on at the Hague.

Queen Anne succeeding King William on March 8, 1702, appointed his lordship, on the 15th, Captain-General of all her forces in England, and of those employed abroad in conjunction with her allies ; and, on the 28th, nominated him ambassador extraordinary to the states general. War was declared against France and Spain May 4 ; the general issue of which, and the share the Duke had in the glorious result, is amply detailed in the foregoing inscription on the monumental column.

The history of ten eventful campaigns, evinces that nothing was expected from him which he did not perform ; and that there was not a single accomplishment of a general, in which he did not excel. His comprehensive and various capacity was equally adapted to complicated and detached objects. In the several departments of plan and stratagem, of enterprize and action, he was alike successful. The general arrangement of the campaign, and the dispositions which he made in the day of battle ; the choice of ground ; his composure and presence of mind in the heat of an engagement ; his improvement of victory, and his ready expedients under bad fortune—for a defeat he never knew—were all evidences of such a diversity of talent, and such a stupendous pitch of military genius, as never were surpassed by those of the greatest commanders in ancient and modern times.

His grace had one son, born January 13, 1690, who died of the small-pox at Trinity College, in Cambridge, Feb. 20, 1703, but his honours and certain estates, being settled upon his heirs female successively, and their issue male respectively, they at length have enjoyed them. The Duke had four daughters, viz. the Lady Henrietta Churchill, married to Francis, Earl of Godolphin, who, on the death of his Grace in 1722, succeeded as Duchess of Marlborough : she dying in 1733 without issue male, her titles devolved on her nephew Charles, Earl of Sunderland. Lady Anne Churchill, the second daughter of his Grace, was married to Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, and died in 1716, leaving issue Charles, who succeeded as second Duke of Marlborough. The Lady Elizabeth, the third daughter, married Scroop

Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater; and the Lady Mary, the fourth daughter, was the wife of John, Duke of Montagu.

Charles, fourth Earl of Sunderland, at the death of William, Marquess of Blandford, only son and heir of Francis, Earl of Godolphin, and Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, at Oxford, Aug. 24, 1731, succeeded to the title of Marquess of Blandford; and, in 1733, on the death of the Duchess, became Duke of Marlborough, as heir to the Lady Anne Churchill, his mother, second daughter and co-heir to John, Duke of Marlborough.

His Grace, in 1732, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Trevor, and died October 20, 1758, leaving issue George Spencer, the third Duke of Marlborough, who wedded Lady Caroline Russell, daughter of John, Duke of Bedford. Her Grace died Nov. 26, 1811. The Duke survived until January 29, 1817, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Duke, who when Marquess of Blandford, had been introduced to the House of Peers, in 1806, as Baron Spencer of Wormleighton.





THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Ditchley Park, Oxfordshire;

THE SEAT OF

HENRY AUGUSTUS DILLON LEE,

VISCOUNT DILLON.

DITCHLEY was built by James Gibbs, the architect of the Radcliffe Library, of which building a model is preserved in the Hall. The Mansion consists of a centre and two wings, exhibiting a considerable extent of front. But it is in the interior where the architect has been most successful in the display of his abilities: the entrance on the carriage front represented in our view, is by a flight of stone steps, with a handsome balustrade leading to the Hall, a splendid room 36 feet square. Carving and gilding are here profusely bestowed. The ceiling painted by Kent, represents the Ancient Mythology, and in the enriched compartments on the walls are designs from Virgil—Venus giving Arms to Æneas, and Venus meeting Æneas in the Wood, above which are busts of Milton, Socrates, Livy, Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Sappho, Shakspeare, and Dryden; over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Henry Lee, second Earl of Litchfield, by Akerman.

The whole suite of principal rooms is richly adorned, the most costly embellishments every where meet the eye in the interior. The Family portraits, and other pictures preserved here, are of the first class: the principal of which we shall endeavour to particularize.

The Breakfast-room, 24 feet by 22, contains two full-length portraits of Venetian courtezans, painted with great spirit and expression by *Paul Veronese*. A large picture of Rubens, with his wife and son hunting, replete with energy and fire; the figures by *Rubens*, the animals by *Scheighers*. A shooting-piece by *Wootton*, in which is introduced the last Earl of Litchfield.

The Dining-room, 37 feet by 22, is wainscoted. In this room are numerous interesting portraits; we select the following:

Charles I. and family by *Vandyck*, the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.) is in petticoats. Henry VIII., whole length, exceedingly fine colouring and very spirited, supposed by *Holbein*. Mrs. Lucy Waters, and her son the Duke of Monmouth, an infant—*Painter unknown*. Philip II. of Spain—*Cornelius Jansen*. Sir Henry Lee, with the dog that saved his life, by *Cornelius Jansen*—on a corner of the picture is an inscription, beginning "More faithful than favoured." The story connected with this portrait is related by Pennant. Sir Christopher Hatton, full-length, by *Cornelius Ketel*.

The Green Drawing-room, 22 feet by 21, has a handsome chimney-piece of variegated marble, and here is preserved a very large China-

bowl, presented by King Charles II. to the first Countess of Litchfield. Amongst the pictures are portraits of Admiral Lee, brother to the second Earl of Litchfield by *Vandyck*. The Duchess of Cleveland, by *Sir Peter Lely*. She is represented in a rich mourning dress, interspersed with beautiful lace-work. The Queen of Bohemia—*Cornelius Jansen*.

The Tapestry Drawing-room, is 24 feet by 21. The tapestry with which the apartment is hung represents a vintage, Apollo, the Muses, and various gods and goddesses are seated at a table. This Room contains several portraits, amongst which are Sir Francis Lee, by *Vandyck*. He is represented as youthful and full of character, sitting on a bank beneath a tree. The Countess of Rochester, by *Sir Peter Lely*. Sir Henry Lee in the robes of the Order of the Garter, full-length by *Cornelius Jansen*.

The Saloon is a very handsome apartment, 33 feet by 22. It is richly ornamented with compartments in stucco, and contains two busts and an antique statue of the goddess Hygeia, about two feet and a half high, a striking and elegant figure.

The Green Damask Drawing-room is 24 feet by 22. Its beautiful chimney-piece of white marble incloses a landscape by *Wootton*. Amongst the pictures are two pieces of ruins and rocks, bright and glowing, *painter unknown*. The angel Gabriel, by *Guido*. A sleeping Venus and Painter, by *Titian*. A portrait of Sir Francis Drake.

The Great Drawing-room, 37 feet by 22, is highly ornamented. The ceiling is in compartments of white and gold, the cornice and frieze richly executed in the same. In this apartment are the following whole-length portraits, by *Sir Peter Lely*. King Charles II. in a chair of state, with his crown and sceptre on a table, a very striking picture. The Duchess of Cleveland. Charlotte Fitzroy, first Countess of Litchfield, and second daughter of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland; her robes are loosely thrown over her form so as to produce an appearance of ease emulative of Grecian freedom. It is a portrait of much character. The Duke of Grafton, brother to the Countess of Litchfield.

The Velvet Bedchamber, 24 feet by 22. The Hangings, of fine Genoa velvet, brought to England by Admiral Lee, are relieved by a profusion of carving and gilding.

The Chinese Drawing-room, 24 feet by 22, is hung with tapestry representing Venus ordering the armour for Æneas, and Neptune giving directions for the first ship to be built; other decorations are in the Chinese taste. Over the chimney is a fine groupe of the Duke and Duchess of York, with the Princesses Mary and Anne, by *Sir Peter Lely*. In the Chapel for an altar-piece is a Descent from the Cross, a copy from Poussin.

The Park is large and well timbered. The Gardens are disposed with much taste, the sloping bank scattered with wood and hanging to the serpentine lake, with the Rotunda finely placed on a rising ground among the trees, forms a very beautiful landscape.

Ditchley is one mile from Kiddington, five from Blenheim, and six from Witney, in a fine open country. It is at present rented by the Earl of Normanton.





HEXTON HOUSE.

A. 1835.

Engraved by J. C. Allen.

Printed by J. C. Allen.

See the description of the house in the 'History of the County of Devon'.

Heythorpe House, Oxfordshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN TALBOT,

EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

THIS stately Residence is seated in a beautiful Park about seventeen miles north of the city of Oxford, in an open variegated country, surrounded by an agreeable diversity of wood, water, hill, and vale. The estate was purchased by Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, who employed Robert Archer as the architect, in the erection of this truly noble Mansion, about the year 1705. It is approached by an avenue nearly two miles in length, planted on each side with forest trees, interspersed with clumps of pines: this road, which is almost unrivalled for its length and variety, leads to the grand or northern front, built from a model brought by his Grace from Rome. This front is a remarkably fine example of the Corinthian Order; a lofty portico in the centre is supported by four columns, with a corresponding enriched architrave and cornice; a general balustrade surmounts the whole Building, which is connected to the wings, containing the offices, by an open screen.

The south front has a flight of steps with two ascents, over the entrance is a shield with the arms of the family boldly sculptured; each lateral division of the same front is adorned by columns, and the whole edifice is built of a fine freestone.

The Hall is of lofty proportions, from whence very noble apartments branch to the right and left; the floor is tessellated with white and black marble, and the sides are painted in ornamented compartments formed by stucco work.

The Library, eighty-three feet in length, and twenty in height, is also adorned with stucco. Above the recesses made for bookcases are medallions of Homer, Plato, Thucydides, Cicero, Shakspeare, and Inigo Jones; over the entrances are bas reliefs representing particular passages from the fables of Æsop.

From the centre of the Gallery a fine and compendious view is obtained of the Park and the chief features of the surrounding scenery. Folding doors open at three sides, and permit a prospect completely through the different attached rooms; a fourth door opens directly on the Terrace, and thus a full view of the adjacent scenery is obtained to-

wards each of the cardinal points, the effect of which is extremely grand. The grounds are highly embellished by art, and sufficiently varied by nature; and by this contrivance a comprehensive idea is at once formed of the amplitude of the domain appertaining to this magnificent Mansion.

The Drawing-room is forty-seven feet long, by twenty-five in width; the walls of this apartment are hung with tapestry, by Vanderborcht, representing the four quarters of the globe, beautifully executed: Europe is fancifully designated by characters in masquerade costume; the design of the compartment emblematic of Africa is conspicuously entitled to praise; the grouping is fine, and much force of character is delineated, every figure conduces to the animation of the scene, and possesses a separate interest. Over the four doors are compartments in *chiaro scuro*, illustrative of the seasons and elements. The chimney-piece is beautiful; it is composed of Egyptian and statuary marble, over which is a painting of the destruction of Pharaoh, by Van Orlay. The entablature and cornice of the room is supported by figures of Ceres and Flora, about five feet high, and the ceiling of stucco represents the four quarters of the globe.

The small Drawing-room is likewise ornamented with stucco, and commands very attractive views.

A Gothic Chapel is now erecting at a short distance from the Mansion, which, when complete, is intended for the use of the family and his lordship's Catholic tenantry. This object has a very picturesque appearance from many situations in the Park, as well as from the high road from Enstone to Chipping Norton.

The broad and smooth lawn, from which our view is taken, is bordered by groupes of shrubs and trees of rich foliage, judiciously planted; and through a vista is seen, over a fine piece of water, the village of Church-Enstone, distant about two miles. The grounds are extensive, and amply adorned by wood. In the gardens is a conservatory two hundred and forty-eight feet in length; this is so admirably arranged, that twenty-two peach and nectarine trees have yielded sixty dozen fruit on each tree; some of the peaches have been known to weigh fourteen ounces. The vines also have produced in the same abundant manner, six thousand eight hundred bunches of fruit.

Heythorpe is distant two miles and three quarters from the town of Chipping Norton, and is situated in Chadlington Hundred. At the death of the Duke of Shrewsbury, in 1718, this and his other paternal estates descended to his heir in the title of Earl; that of Duke at his decease became extinct.

This Mansion is at present rented by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort.





Engraved by E. White.

STONOR.

Drawn by J. Neale

Stonor, Oxfordshire :

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS STONOR, ESQ.

THIS Seat of a Catholic Family of great antiquity in Oxfordshire, is situated between Henley on Thames and Watlington, in the Chiltern district. The Mansion is very ancient, but has been much modernized, and now consists of a handsome brick front, with two projecting wings. Though it occupies a great deal of ground, there are not many rooms, a large proportion of it consisting of passages and staircases. The great Hall is in the ancient style, and contains some beautiful old painted glass windows. Over the fire-place is a full-length portrait of a daughter of the last Lord Vaux, who married into the Stonor family, and through which marriage the Stonors claim to hold the title of Vaux, in abeyance, with the family of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam. At the extremity of one of the wings of the House, is a Chapel, built with flint, the walls of which are of an uncommon thickness, by Sir John de Stonore, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III., and who founded a Chantry for seven chaplains. At the period of the reformation this establishment was suppressed, and the funds, consisting of between two and three hundred acres of beech woodland, adjoining the House, were alienated in favor of the King's Chapel of Saint George at Windsor, but recovered to the family by the present possessors, by an exchange of lands with the Chapter. Behind the Altar, is a painted glass window, executed by the late Mr. Egginton, representing a full length *Salvator Mundi*, the bust of which is taken from the celebrated picture at Burleigh House, by Carlo Dolci, of Christ blessing the elements. The Altar is fronted by a slab of very rare and curious marble, somewhat resembling *verd antique*, but much richer. The above Sir John de Stonore, second son of Sir Richard de Stonore, by his marriage with the daughter and heir of Sir John Harnhull, of Harnhull, in Gloucestershire, succeeded to this Estate on the death of his eldest brother, without issue, and obtained, in the ninth year of Edward II. a charter of free warren, over ten

Manors, six of which are still in the possession of the owner of this property. The Park is nearly three miles in circumference, and contains a considerable portion of beech woodland; the mast produced by which, and the thyme and other fragrant herbs with which the pasture abounds, are said to contribute much to the flavor of the venison, and to have been the cause of its celebrity. Near Stonor is a village called Assendon, in which Sir Francis Stonor, in the beginning of the reign of James the First, founded and endowed an Alms-house for ten poor people. At this place is an intermitting spring, which runs every seven years or thereabouts, for the space of a twelvemonth or more, and is mentioned by Dr. Plot and other writers. In the neighbouring town of Watlington, is a Grammar School for ten boys, founded by Thomas Stonor, Esq., in 1664. The late Mr. Samuel Lysons, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, inserted as follows, in the report from the Commissioners of Records, of their proceedings, which was published by order of the House of Commons in 1812:

“ Among the heap of unsorted records above mentioned, there was found a great quantity of court rolls, deeds, letters, and other papers of a private nature, the greater part of them relating to the families of Stonor of Stonor, in Oxfordshire, and Darrell of Littlecott, in Wiltshire; those of the Stonor family are chiefly during the reign of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III.; several of them are particularly interesting, on account of the light they throw on some parts of the history of this country; from these, the Keeper of the Records has begun a selection for the purpose of printing them in a miscellaneous collection of papers, illustrative of the history and antiquities of this kingdom, from the Record Office in the Tower, and hopes to have a quarto volume completed in the course of the present year; he has also begun printing a volume of the royal letters missive.—*Samuel Lysons, Record Office, Tower, 21st Feb. 1812.*”

The present possessor of Stonor married, in 1795, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Henry Blundell, Esquire, of Ince Blundell, in Lancashire, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Morgan of Talacre, Flintshire, Bart.; and has issue, Thomas, married, July 1821, to Frances, daughter of Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esquire, of Towneley Hall, Lancashire, and Charles Henry, still unmarried.





Printed by J. N. & Co.

Engraved by H. M. & Co.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

By J. H. M. & Co. Vol. I. Oxford, Printed by J. N. & Co. 1840.

Burley House, Rutlandshire;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE FINCH,

EARL OF WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, K. G.

THE estate of Burley on the Hill was the residence of the Harrington family, in the reign of Elizabeth, and the first Manor House is recorded to have been then built, but it remained not long in their possession when it was purchased by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. who improved and enlarged the Mansion so as to rival Belvoir in splendour: here he entertained both King James and King Charles with the Court several times. In 1645 it was held by the Parliament's army, and after the restoration lay in ruins for several years. Upon the death of the last Duke of Buckingham the whole estate was sold to Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, who rebuilt the Mansion in its present magnificent form. It stands about two miles from the town of Okeham, in a spacious and well wooded park, possessing a great variety of most beautiful scenery. The approach is through a thick shrubbery, where the whole of the north front is displayed suddenly to the view of the spectator, presenting a most noble centre building, one hundred and ninety-six feet in length, with a colonnade connecting the offices with it. The colonnade consists of a series of single columns, thirty-two on each side, but is not sufficiently bold in its design for the architectural grandeur that is displayed in the centre. A very large court is inclosed with iron palisades, and two handsome lodges of entrance. The east and west fronts are more plain, and are each ninety-six feet in length. On the south is the noble terrace, forty feet broad and three hundred yards in length, from whence is a most beautiful view over the grounds and adjacent country. Our view from the park shews the south front, which corresponds in architectural character with that to the north, where is the grand entrance; an enriched pediment containing the arms of the founder is supported by four three-quarter Doric columns in the centre, and the line of building is terminated by wings, which slightly project. A part of the old House extends on the west towards the Church, and contains the Library. The Mansion is of the Doric order of architecture, and is built entirely of a fine light grey stone, brought at a great expense from the quarries at Kelton and Clipsham. The grounds are seen to the greatest advantage from the south and east fronts of the house. To the west is the village Church, a neat building, embosomed in trees. The gardens have enough of the ancient regularity to serve as a specimen of that style, and they have at the same time enough of modern taste to shew the superior effect of a natural disposition.

It will be observed that the whole of the apartments are most elegantly furnished, and those more particularly designed for state have at the same time an air of comfort very gratifying.

The Principal Saloon on the ground floor, contains a full length portrait of the present Earl, in his Installation robes, as a Knight of the Garter, by *Woodford*.

The Drawing Room is adorned with portraits of Heneage, Lord Finch, and Lady Essex Finch, his sister, as a boy and girl in 1695; the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, whilst boys, in the robes of the Garter, by Brompton; Dying Virgins surrounded by Angels, a dead Christ, a Magdalen, and a Madonna; all by *Carlo Dolce*; together with other family pictures and paintings of the Italian school.

The Book Room is interesting, from the number of family portraits. Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chancellor, in 1680, in his robes; Lord Jefferies, son of Lord Chancellor Jefferies; Anne, Countess of Winchilsea and Nottingham, in 1727; Daniel, Earl of Winchilsea, her husband, who built the house; Charlotte, Duchess of Somerset, their daughter; the Hon. William Finch, father of the present Earl; Lady Charlotte Finch, daughter of the Earl of Pomfret; Sophia, Lady Lempster; the present Earl, when young, as an Oxonian in 1771; Lady Charlotte Herbert, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke, wife of Lord Jefferies, and grandmother to Lady Charlotte Finch. From this room we enter

The Small Dressing Room, containing a portrait of John Carteret, Earl of Granville, Lord President of the Council in 1774; a very curious antique portrait of a lady, on board; an Infant Christ playing with flowers; Sophia, Countess of Granville, sister of Lady Charlotte Finch. There is also in this apartment a very ancient marble cabinet.

The Little Bed Room. In this room is a curious portrait of Frances, Duchess of Somerset; a portrait, apparently an original, of Lord Chancellor Bacon, with a collar of SS, and a Bacchanalian Piece of very superior execution; the name of the painter is not known, but it is very similar in style and expression to the Dutch Alchymists, by *D. Ryckaert*, in the same room.

A Waiting Room contains two or three deceptive pieces, with portraits of dogs, &c.

The Anti-Room is decorated with two good fruit-pieces, of grapes and melons, and a portrait of a lady in a Turkish dress, said to be by *Rubens*.

The Long Library is a part of the old mansion that was suffered to remain, when the house was rebuilt. It contains a very excellent collection of books, particularly on the subjects of Natural History and Anatomy. At one end is a fine architectural view of a college in Italy, there are also the following portraits, viz. Sir Thomas Baines, Lady Rich, Sir John Finch, Solicitor General to Charles II.; Heneage, Earl of Aylesford; Lord Chancellor Nottingham, in his robes; Charles II.; Lord Chief Baron Bell; Christopher, Viscount Hatton, who was governor of Guernsey, when Cornet Castle, his residence, was blown up, in 1672, at which time he escaped most miraculously; Lady Finch, daughter of Sir John Bell; Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in a Spanish dress, at the end of the room is a picture of dogs feeding, said to be by *Snyders*; their food is most disgustingly natural.

The Billiard Room contains portraits of Daniel, Earl of Nottingham; Thomas, Marques of Rockingham; his Marchioness; Charles, Duke of Somerset; Charlotte, his daughter; and of the Hon. Edward Finch, Ambassador to the Russian Court.

The Staircase is painted in fresco, by *Landscroon*, and leads to

The Painted Saloon, a superb apartment, 66 feet in length, 36 in width, and 55 in height. The walls painted in fresco by *Landscroon*, represent the life, triumphs, and death of Julius Cæsar.

The State Dressing Room is the first of a long range of apartments, hung with Dutch tapestry, and contains the portraits of Charles II., sitting; Henry, Duke of Gloucester, in armour; and of James, Duke of York, afterwards King James II.

The State Bed Room. James I. half length; Charles I. do.; William III. full length.

The Dressing Room. Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.; Mary Hyde, first wife of James II.; Catharine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II.

In other rooms adjoining this, are several very curious antique paintings, one of a young lady, dated 1619; three ancient female portraits, on board; the Earl and Countess of Thanet and their son, Thomas Tufton, Earl of Thanet, who died at the age of 75.





Drawn by T. Neill.

NORMANTON PARK,
LUTLANDSHIRE.

Engraved by W. Wells.

Printed and Published by J. H. Stanger, at the 'Blackfriars Head & Silver & Irons, in the Strand, London.



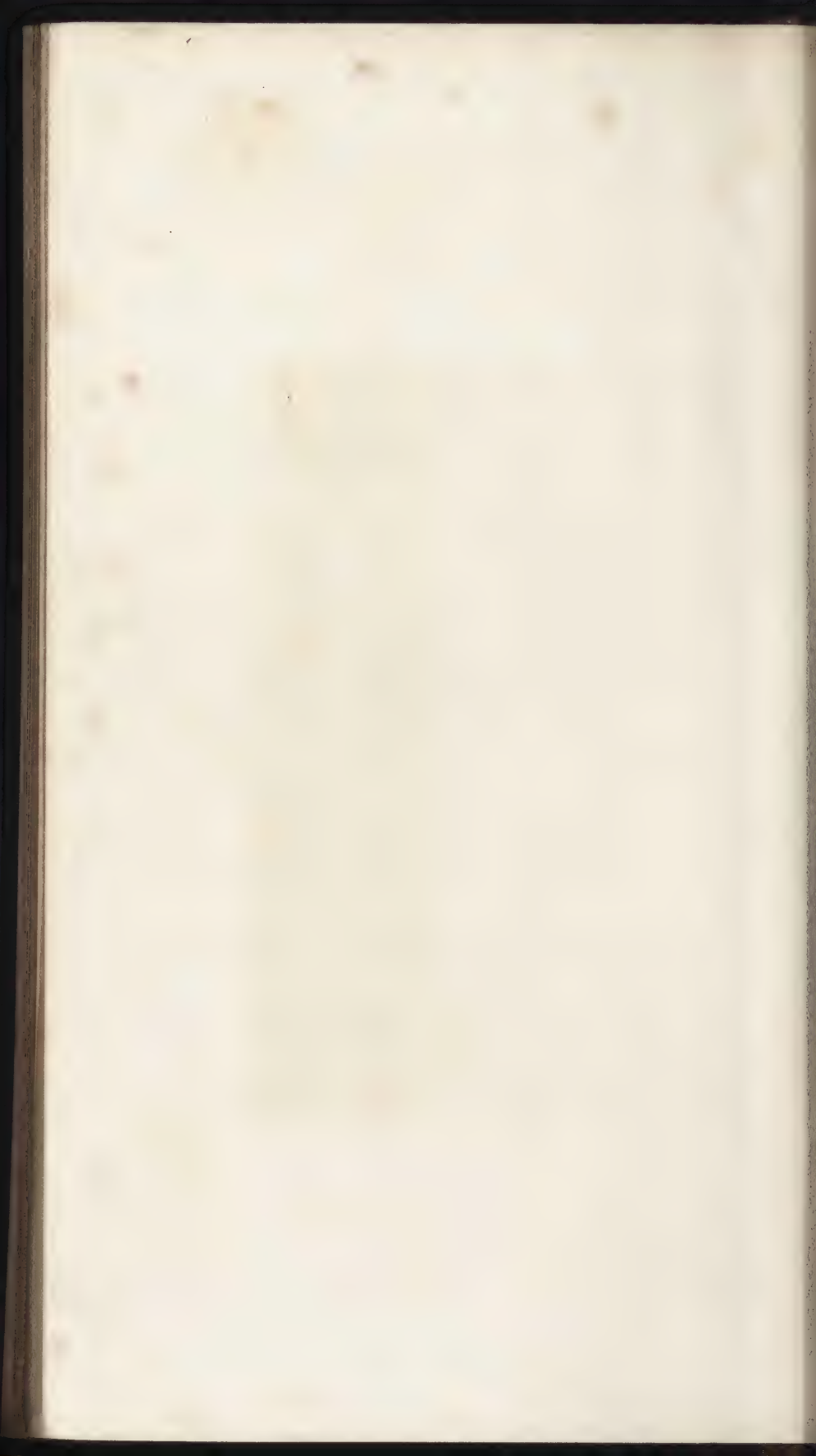
Down Hill Road.

NOUMAJON HAWK.

General View.

WILLANDS III.

The raised Bay of Wapona.



Normanton Park, Rutlandshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE, BART. M. P.

THIS Mansion is a spacious and elegant edifice of fine white stone. It was erected on the site of the ancient Seat of the Mackworths, by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart., one of the first founders of the Bank of England, and consists of a centre of chaste elevation, flanked by two wings in excellent proportion, each front presenting a majestic simplicity, united with great architectural beauty. Some idea may be formed of the liberal scale upon which this seat was erected, when it is mentioned, that the stone alone used in the building, is said to have cost ten thousand pounds; and some of the old walls are still to be discerned of the former Mansion, which was built by Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart., in the reign of Charles I.

The interior now presents a rich scene of modern elegance and taste. The Hall, or Vestibule, is both light and airy, opening to the staircase, which is particularly handsome. The Dining-room is a very superb apartment, with a vaulted ceiling in ornamented compartments; and the Drawing-rooms are brilliantly decorated in a style of simple magnificence, highly gratifying to the eye of taste.

The Mansion is seated on a gentle elevation in a capacious Park of not less than nine hundred acres, affording a level and extensive lawn, of verdant turf, profusely planted with large timber trees principally consisting of majestic oaks and noble beeches mixed with ash and full grown limes, whose tasteful forms and richness of foliage have a fine effect, whilst plantations of every diversity of tint are in some parts pleasingly scattered amongst broken grounds, affording a welcome shade to the herds of deer browsing beneath the spreading branches; the number of which is estimated at nine hundred head; the river Guash or Wash forms the western boundary of the beautiful domain.

The venerable little church of Normanton stands within the Park at no great distance from the house, and is seen in our View, the ancient tower rearing its head above the shrubbery, in which it is embosomed; the chancel contains many memorials of the former possessors of this noble seat, and beneath is the family vault.

The Gardens are modern, and have some very fine prospects in dif-

ferent points of view ; they owe their embellishments entirely to the taste of the accomplished Lady Sophia Heathcote.

Normanton has been celebrated by the poet Dyer, who was much patronised by Sir John Heathcote, Bart.

“ ————— the colour'd lawns
And sunny mounts of beauteous Normanton,
Health's cheerful haunt, and the selected walk
Of Heathcote's leisure.”

DYER'S FLEECE.

This delightful retirement is situated in the East Hundred of Rutlandshire, the most fertile tract of land in the kingdom, and is distant six miles from Stamford, and five miles and a half from Okeham, the county town.

Soon after the Conquest, the Normanvilles, a family of great account in early times, were Lords of Normanton. The estate came afterwards by descent, through the Basinges to the Mackworths of Derbyshire, the 14th in degree from Thomas de Normanville. It then became the property of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. great grandfather of the present proprietor, who finding the Mansion old and inconvenient erected the present magnificent residence on its site.

The family of Heathcote was anciently seated in the county of Derby, where we find it settled about the end of the sixteenth century ; but from their great landed possessions in the county of Lincoln, have for near a century become residents in that county, at Stocken Hall, another seat of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.

The present proprietor of Normanton married the Right Honourable Lady Sophia, daughter of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, by John, eldest son of Lord William Manners, son of John, second Duke of Rutland, He is the representative of Rutlandshire, for which county he has been returned in several Parliaments.





Drawn by J. J. Neale.

Engraved by F. R. Hay.

MARSTON HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

From the Description of the House, by the Rev. J. J. Neale, in the Somersetshire Antiquary, vol. i. p. 112.

Marston-House, Somersetshire ;

THE SEAT OF

EDMUND BOYLE,

EARL OF CORKE AND ORRERY.

THIS Mansion is an elegant structure occupying a considerable extent of front. The centre which recedes is adorned by a portico, and the whole building is surmounted by a noble cornice and balustrade. It stands in a park possessing a fine inequality of surface, covered with the smoothest verdure, and richly wooded, in the midst of a most fertile tract of country, two miles south-west of the town of Frome.

The Manor of Marston, or Merston Bigott, has been in the possession of the noble family of Boyle for two centuries ; his Lordship also holds several estates of considerable extent in this neighbourhood.

The ancestors of this family had their residence in the county of Hereford for several generations ; Lodowick Boyle living in the reign of Henry III., being father of John Boyle and he of James, who had issue Lodowick, whose son John was succeeded by James, father of Lodowick Boyle, of Bidney, and of the Friars in the city of Hereford, living in the reign of Henry VI. as stated in the Heralds' Visitation of that County, now in the British Museum.

This family was raised to large estates and high rank in Ireland by Richard Boyle (the direct descendant of the above Lodowick), afterwards the great Earl of Corke, who was born at Canterbury in 1566. After studying the law in the Temple he visited Ireland, and was appointed Clerk of the Council of Munster, and purchased Sir Walter Raleigh's lands there. In 1616 he was created Lord Boyle Baron of Youghall; and, on Oct. 26, 1620, Viscount Dungarvan and Earl of Corke. He not only made large acquisitions of estate in the kingdom, but carried on at a great expense prodigious improvements in various places, which made Cromwell remark, " That if there had been an Earl of Corke in every province, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion." He died at Youghall in 1643, *ætat.* 77.

His eldest son Richard, in consequence of his marriage with Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Henry Clifford, last Earl of Cumberland, was created Lord Clifford, of Lanesborough in Yorkshire, Nov. 4, 1644, and in 1664 advanced to be Earl of Burlington. He

died in 1698, and was succeeded by his grandson Charles, who, dying in 1704, left a son, Richard, third Earl of Burlington and fourth Earl of Corke, a nobleman well known for his skill in the arts and his munificent patronage of them. He died at his celebrated seat at Chiswick, Dec. 3, 1753, without issue male, leaving his estates to his daughter and heiress Lady Charlotte Boyle, who married William, late Duke of Devonshire; but the Irish honours of Corke, &c. descended to his collateral heir-male, John, fifth Earl of Orrery (direct descendant of Roger, the fifth son of the first Earl of Corke), born in 1707. His marriage, in 1728, was the source of a dissension with his father, which produced a cruel piece of resentment in the father's will, the devising his Library to Christ Church College, Oxford; a subsequent reconciliation came too late to cancel this mark of unkindness which the son felt severely. In addition to this he inherited an estate encumbered with debts which he endeavoured to pay off. Going to Ireland for this purpose he became acquainted with Dean Swift. In 1733 he returned to England and retired to this seat and estate purchased by the first Earl of Corke, which having been much neglected by his ancestors, who had left little more than the shell of a large old house, he erected the offices, furnished the apartments, and laid out the Gardens and Plantations in the Pleasure-grounds. As study and retirement were his principal pleasures, he furnished the Library anew with the best authors. He again retired to Ireland in 1746, where he resided till 1750; at his return to Marston he continued his alterations and improvements in the House and Gardens; meantime the amusement of his winter evenings was his "Translation of the Letters of Pliny the Younger, with Observations on each Letter, and an Essay on Pliny's Life, 1751," 2 vols. 4to. In 1752 he published his "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dean Swift." In 1753 he succeeded to the title of Earl of Corke. At length an hereditary gout, which all his temperance could not parry, put an early period to his existence at Marston-House, Nov. 1762, ætat. 56.

The present Noble Earl succeeded his father in 1798 as eighth Earl of Corke and Orrery.





Engraved by J. Long.

THE GREAT HOUSE, 1814.

W. B. P. S.

Printed by J. Long, at the Office of the Engraver, in the Strand, near the Temple.

Broke Hall, Suffolk ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR PHILIP BOWES VERE BROKE, BART.
K. C. B.

THIS seat of one of the most distinguished naval champions of Britain, is situated in the parish of Nacton, in Coleness Hundred, about six miles south-east from the town of Ipswich. It is a handsome compact edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings, the whole embattled. It has a porch, designed upon the ancient style : the grounds are pleasingly diversified adjoining Orwell Park upon the south, and commanding a view of the river Orwell. It is approached by a pleasant avenue of a double row of beech, elm, and lime trees, about a quarter of a mile in length.

Nacton was the manor and estate of the Fastolf family, from the year 1380, upwards of a century. It was purchased in the reign of Henry VIII., by Sir Richard Broke, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who built a mansion upon it, where the family continued to reside, as Fuller in his *Worthies of England* expresses it, in "*right worshippful equipage*;" but which has been rebuilt in more modern times. The portrait of the Lord Chief Baron is still preserved at Broke Hall : he was the fourth son of Thomas Broke, Esq., of Leighton, in Cheshire, and uncle to Richard Broke, Knight of Malta, and Vice Admiral of England, considered to be the founder of the Brookes of Norton, in Cheshire, Baronets. Robert Broke, Esq. of Nacton, the direct descendant from the Lord Chief Baron mentioned above, married a daughter of Sir Lionel Tolle-mach, of an ancient Suffolk family, and was created a Baronet by king Charles II., 21 May, 1661 ; but dying without male issue, the title thereby became extinct, and the estate at Nacton devolved on his nephew, Robert Broke, Esq., the father of Philip Broke, Esq., Member of Parliament for Ipswich ; whose son, Philip Bowes Broke, Esq., of Nacton, a gentleman highly respected throughout the county, was father of the present proprietor, and also of Colonel Broke, who greatly distinguished himself in the peninsular war.

The present Baronet is a Captain in the Royal Navy, and while commanding the Shannon frigate, was engaged in a most spirited action with

the United States frigate, Chesapeake, within sight of Boston, on the first of June, 1813. After a short but most severe cannonade, Captain Broke observed the enemy wavering at their guns, and instantly ordered the Chesapeake to be boarded, himself leading on. The heroism of British seamen prevailed, and in fifteen minutes the Chesapeake was carried. For his conduct in this battle his Majesty was graciously pleased to create him a Baronet, September 25, 1813; and on May 19, 1814, he was presented with a Sword and the Freedom of the City of London, voted to him by the Corporation. On January 15, 1815, he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

In the parish of Nacton, near the road from Ipswich to Trimley, is a place called *the Seven Hills*, from a number of elevations, which have the appearance of Barrows, though there are more than the name implies. Hence it has been plausibly conjectured that it was near this spot, and not at Rushmere, that Earl Ulfketel engaged the Danes in 1010.





High and V. T. Barker

CHURCHILL, A. J. 19

CHURCHILL, A. J. 19

Orwell Park, Suffolk ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR ROBERT HARLAND, BART.

THIS Mansion stands about five miles from Ipswich. It is erected after the Doric order of architecture, with a corresponding Portico at the entrance; the plan of its interior is convenient, affording a handsome suite of elegant apartments: the offices are seen to the right of the principal building, and a capacious Greenhouse. It is situated on an eminence, in a remarkably fine Park, abounding with game. A numerous herd of deer are also to be seen browsing on its lawn-like surface: the Park is bounded on the south by the Orwell river or Ipswich water, a broad stream which runs from Ipswich to Harwich, a distance of twelve miles, where, in conjunction with the Stour, it forms Harwich Harbour or Orwell Haven.

This Seat was the residence of Admiral Vernon, descended from the ancient Barons of Shipbrooke, who died here in the year 1757: his nephew, Francis, was created Viscount Orwell, and Earl Shipbrooke of Newry, in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1777; but at his death the title became extinct. Orwell Park came by marriage into the possession of the present family, previously seated in its neighbourhood.

Robert Harland, Esq. of Highgate, in Middlesex, a captain in the Royal Navy, purchased an estate at Sproughton, where he resided until his decease. Robert Harland, Esq., his only son, followed the same profession his father had done; and, having passed the ordeal of a midshipman's life, was made a lieutenant 24th February, 1742; and captain, 19th March, 1746; in which rank he successively commanded the Scipio fireship; the Nottingham, of sixty guns, in 1748; and the Monarch guardship in 1749: he was made an admiral 28th October, 1770; in all which situations he constantly exhibited the most intrepid bravery, and entitled himself to the esteem of his contemporary officers, and the approbation of his country. For his meritorious and zealous services, he was created a Baronet 19th March, 1771, and, in the same year, Sir Robert was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and Plenipotentiary to the Nabob of Arcot from his Britannic Majesty. In

1775, Sir Robert returned to England, and some years afterwards, 30th March, 1782, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and, also, second in command of the fleet under Admiral Keppel; but ill health, rendering him incapable of supporting the fatigue of business, he solicited and obtained leave to resign in 1783, when, quitting the service, he retired to his estate at Sproughton, which he considerably increased and improved, by purchasing the Belstead estate, belonging to the Blosse family, and also an estate and Manors in Wherstead, belonging to Thomas Wenham Coke, Esq. Sir Robert died at Sproughton 21st February, 1784, leaving, by his second lady, Susannah, who was the daughter of Colonel Rowland Reynolds of London, and grand-daughter and heiress of Colonel John Duncombe, Sir Robert Harland, the second and present Baronet, who entered the army as Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Dragoons in 1781; but sold out on the death of his father: he was afterwards Lieutenant Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia. In the years 1790 and 1794, he took down the Mansion at Sproughton, and erected a very handsome Seat on the Wherstead estate, now called Wherstead Lodge. Sir Robert Harland married Arethusa, daughter of Henry Vernon, Esq. of Great Thurlow, in Suffolk, (the elder brother of Earl Shipbrooke,) and sister of John Vernon, Esq. of Orwell Park.





THE PROPERTY OF NEW

AMHERST PARK

Ashley Park, Surrey;

THE SEAT OF

SIR HENRY FLETCHER, BART.

THIS seat is most delightfully situated in the parish of Walton, at the distance of four miles south-east from Chertsey. It is ancient, and tradition assigns a very early period to its erection; it is stated to have been built by Cardinal Wolsey; but has been curtailed of its original dimensions. It was the residence of Christopher Villiers, a younger brother to the favourite, George, Duke of Buckingham, and Gentleman of the Horse to King James I. who by that monarch was created Baron of Daventry, and Earl of Anglesey in 1623. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sheldon, Esq. of Houby, in Leicestershire, and dying in 1624, left a son, Charles, second Earl of Anglesey, who also resided at this seat; he died without issue in 1659, when his sister Anne, wife of Thomas Saville, Earl of Sussex, became his heir.

This estate was sold to Sir Richard Pyne, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, who made it his residence, and died here in the year 1710. It became next the property of Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, who at his decease left the estate to his daughter and heir, Grace, wife of Charles, Earl of Middlesex. She was mistress of the Robes, and Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Royal Highness Augusta, Princess of Wales, at her decease in 1763.

It at length by descent became the estate of Henry Fletcher, Esq. the sixth son of John Fletcher, Esq. of Clea Hall, in Cumberland, and Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of John Senhouse of Netherhall, in the same county. He was brought up in the service of the East India Company, and commanded two of their ships, the Stormont in 1759, and the Earl of Middlesex in 1763. In 1766 he quitted that service, and was chosen into the Direction of the Company, where he continued till 1784. In the year 1768 he became Member of Parliament for the County of Cumberland, and continued its honourable and independent representative for forty successive years. He was created a Baronet, May 20th, 1782, on the conclusion of the American War, which he had uniformly opposed. He married, in October, 1768, Catharine, daughter and sole

heiress of **Henry Lintot, Esq.** of Southwater in Sussex, (by Elizabeth, daughter of **Sir John Aubrey, Bart.** of Llantrythed in Glamorganshire). He died in the year 1807. His son and successor **Sir Henry Fletcher**, married **Frances Sophia**, daughter of **Thomas Vaughan, Esq.** of Woodstone, in the County of Lincoln. He died beloved and lamented, August 10th, 1821, æt. 48, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, **Sir Henry Fletcher**, now a minor. His lady now resides at this seat.

The Park is extensive, containing one hundred and thirty-six acres. The whole surrounded by a wall, excepting the side adjoining Oatlands Park. The Pleasure Grounds were laid out by **Lady Middlesex**, and contain some fir-trees of remarkable height and size.





Engraved by T. Jeavons.

ASHSTED PARK.

Drawn by J. L. Neal.

Ashstead Park, Surrey;

THE SEAT OF

COLONEL THE HONOURABLE

FULKE GREVILLE HOWARD.

THE beautiful situation of Ashstead Park, between Epsom and Leatherhead, claimed the particular attention of Toland, who in his description of Epsom Wells, originally published in 1711, designated it "The sweetest spot of ground in our British World." It consists of about one hundred and forty acres, finely diversified and adorned with well grown timber, the whole surrounded by a brick wall. This was the chosen retirement of Sir Robert Howard, a younger son of Thomas, first Earl of Berkshire, a very accomplished gentleman, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Charles II., who was frequently entertained at this seat, and there is still preserved in the Farm House the identical table at which the Monarch dined. Sir Robert Howard, at the Restoration, was in Parliament for Stockbridge, and in 1679, represented Castle Rising in Norfolk. He was a strong advocate for the Revolution, and the author of several works which display his abilities and learning. He died September 3, 1698; and was succeeded in his estate by Thomas Howard, Esq., who married Lady Diana, the youngest daughter of Francis, Earl of Bradford, by whom, at his death in 1701, he left only one son Thomas, who died at Westminster school in 1702, æt. 15. and a daughter Diana, married to Lord Dudley and Ward. She died in 1709; when, there remaining no issue of the above Sir Robert Howard, Ashstead Park, together with other estates in Norfolk, descended to Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, whose eldest son William, died while Viscount Andover in 1756, leaving a daughter, the Hon. Frances Howard, who married in 1783, Richard, the son of the late Sir Walter Bagot, who, upon his marriage, changed his name to Howard, and inherited this estate in right of his Wife. He re-built the Mansion, which is now an elegant and commodious structure. It is nearly quadrangular, surmounted with a bold cornice; the entrance in the centre is by a neat Doric portico, having four columns, with corresponding entablature. The principal front is seen in our annexed View. The stables adjoining are really magnificent.

Ashstead is a parish in Copthorne and Effingham Hundred, two miles south-west from Epsom, and sixteen from London; the church is within the enclosure of the beautiful Park. It contains monuments to the memory of the various branches of the family we have enumerated. Here was also interred the remains of the late highly respected proprietor, who died at this seat, November 12, 1818. Mrs. Howard died on the 16th September in the same year, and left an only daughter, and heiress, Mary, married in 1807 to the Hon. Fulke Greville Upton, brother of Viscount Templetown, and M. P. for the Borough of Castle Rising in Norfolk; upon this union, he assumed, by the King's permission, the name and arms of Howard.





THE ACADEMY BUILDING

Charlton House, Wiltshire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN HOWARD,

EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE.

CHARLTON HOUSE is situated about a mile north-east from Malmsbury; the Manor formerly belonged to the abbots of Malmsbury, and came into the possession of the present noble family, by the marriage of the first Earl of Suffolk, with Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Knivet. The Mansion was commenced by Thomas Howard, the first Earl of Suffolk, in the time of James I.; and is deemed an excellent example of the style of architecture in that reign. The west front was built by Inigo Jones, and it is said to have been designed by that master before he had studied the works of Palladio, the Italian architect. A great gallery extends the whole length of this front.

The general plan of the Mansion consists of a square of four fronts, with towers at the angles, finished with cupolas and vanes; the whole of stone, and extending one hundred and twenty-eight feet by one hundred and eighty, which formerly inclosed a quadrangular court in the centre; this has been covered by a roof and dome, and converted into an immense hall. The south or principal front has a centre porch, adjoining square towers and wings at each extremity. In the basement of the porch is an arcade in the bastard Doric style, an innovation on the buildings of Elizabeth's reign. The line of the west front is broken by small projecting bay windows raised the height of the elevation; the windows are mullioned with square heads, but in the upper stories retain the Tudor labels. The parapets are enriched to an extreme, with scroll-work perforated, which ornament is continued up the gable ends, and crowned with pedestals, orbs, and obelisks. The chimneys are carried up in pedestals, with double detached columns and entablatures enriched.

The north and east fronts were erected by Brettingham, under the direction of Henry, the twelfth Earl of Suffolk, and fifth Earl of Berkshire, who was the principal Secretary of State for the northern department in the early part of the late reign; he died in 1779. This ancient family is descended from Thomas Howard, the fourth Duke of Norfolk, by his

second wife, Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, K. G.: their son, Thomas, was created Earl of Suffolk, July 21, 1603, and his second son, by Catharine Knivet, inherited his mother's estate at Charlton; in 1622, he was created Lord Howard of Charlton; and, in 1626, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Berkshire. Henry Bowes Howard, the fourth Earl of that title, succeeded Henry, the tenth Earl of Suffolk, by which means both the titles became united in him and his descendants.—The following is

A List of the Principal Pictures at Charlton Park.

Elizabeth Howard, Countess of Berkshire, a handkerchief in her right hand.

Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, son of Margaret, daughter of Thomas Duke of Norfolk; he died in 1624.

Sir Edward Sackville, Bart., his brother, who succeeded him in the Earldom, and died in 1652.

Isabella Lady Cary, in a flowered gown and sash, her right hand on a chair.

William Howard, son of the Earl of Berkshire, grey head and beard.

Lady Dorothy Cary, sister to Isabella Countess of Oxford.

Charles I. with a Mastiff: motto, "Laudesque manebunt."

A Portrait of a Lady, dated 1566.

Lord — Howard, who died in 1803, in regimentals.

Elizabeth, Countess of Berkshire, when young. She was the daughter of William, Earl of Essex.

Catiline's Conspiracy.

The Earl of Essex, whole length, with hat and ribbon in his right hand.

His Countess, in blue satin with a rose at her breast, and a fan in her hand.

The raising of Lazarus.
Mary Queen of Scots.

The Duchess of Suffolk, by *Holbein*.

The Earl of Warrington, 1747.

Henry Bowes, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, landscape and hunting in distance.

A Female Head, between a rose and fleur de lis, each crowned; at her breast is a pelican, and in her left hand, which is elevated, are chains of pearl and a cross of jewels; she has a ring on her thumb.

A Portrait in armour, ships in the distance, probably Thomas, first Earl of Suffolk, who commanded several fleets against Spain.

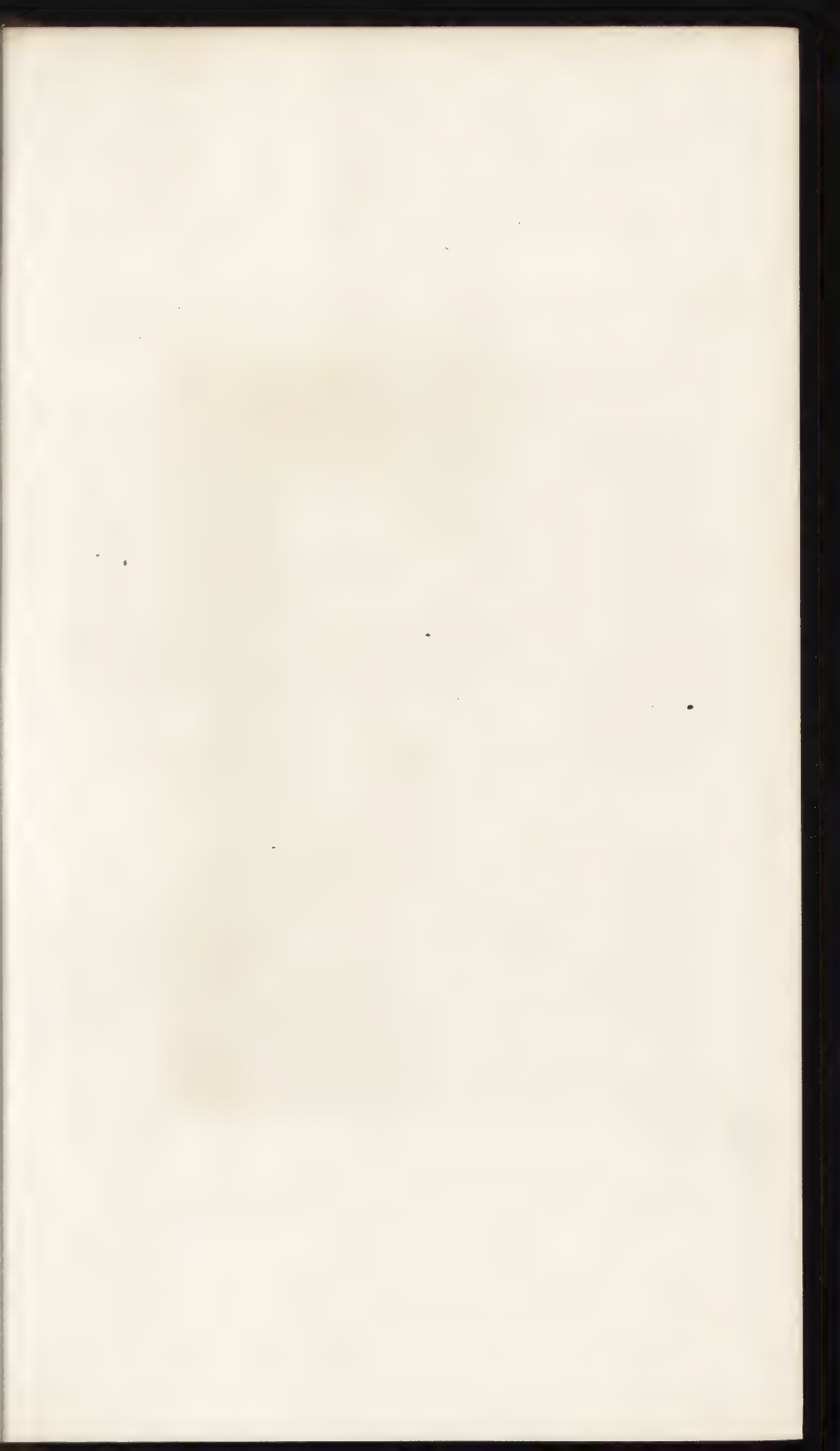
Sir Jerome Bowes, Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of Russia, 1588; of the family who by marriage conveyed the estate of Elford in Staffordshire to the Howards, in 1683.

The Countess of Exeter, leaning on an ancient chair, ring and thread in her left hand, in her right a handkerchief.

The Rev. John Gaskath, Rector of Banbury, whose sister married the present Earl of Suffolk.

The Countess of Suffolk, with her two sisters, a dove, &c.

The Duchess of Newcastle, in a ruff, her right hand over a chair.





THE STATE HOUSE, NEW YORK.

W. C. C. H. D. S.

Engraved by J. H. Smith, from a drawing by J. H. Smith, 1840.

Earl Stoke Park, Wiltshire;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE WATSON TAYLOR, ESQ. M.P.

THIS Mansion, which is large, elegant, and commodious, was erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of George Stewart, between the years 1786 and 1791. Its principal front, on the south, is extended by two projecting wings, which are appropriated as offices, and exhibits an elevation of classic architecture remarkably chaste and simple, in length three hundred and fifty six feet from east to west, the whole of stone. In the centre is a handsome Doric colonnade, leading to the hall of entrance, which is adorned with a skreen, composed of six fluted Corinthian columns, and corresponding entablature, communicating with the Drawing-room, Dining-room, Library, Breakfast-room, and Dressing-room, which constitute the principal apartments on the ground floor. The Staircase leads to a Gallery, distinguished by the style and chastity of its architecture, opening to the chief Bed-rooms and Dressing-rooms, above which are others not less convenient in their arrangements, the principal apartments are ornamented by valuable paintings of the ancient and modern schools.

It stands on a rising ground in the valley which separates the north and south divisions of the county; at the distance of seven miles from Devizes and six from Westbury, in an extensive and well wooded park, ornamented and enlivened by a large sheet of water. About half a mile from the front of the house is seen one of the bold ridges of Salisbury Plain, the sides and summit of which are thickly planted with wood. The Pleasure Grounds, corresponding in taste with the Mansion, occupy a narrow winding valley, watered by a rivulet, which forms in its progress several cascades; the Plantations are admired for their variety and unison with the hill and vale, lawn and water, exhibiting a Sylvan scene not frequently met with.

Earl Stoke is a parish in Melksham Hundred, and the village is situated at a short distance from the Park, consisting of several detached cottages, built in rustic simplicity, and embellished with neat gardens, rich in native plants.

This Estate was the lordship and inheritance of the noble family of the Monthermers, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford, from whom it pas-

sed to the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury: it afterwards fell to the crown. In the reign of Charles II. it was the seat of William Brounker, Esq., and became the family mansion of the Paulets, Marquesses of Winchester, and Dukes of Bolton; after whom it was held by Peter Delmé, Esq., who sold the estate about the year 1780, to Joshua Smith, Esq., Member of Parliament for the neighbouring town of Devizes, who re-built the Mansion and laid out the Grounds; of whose representative it was purchased by the present proprietor in the year 1820, together with the estate and Manor of Edington. The village of Edington and Tuihead is about two miles and a half from Earl Stoke, and was the birth-place of William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester in the time of king Edward III., who founded a considerable Priory at Edington, under the patronage of Edward the Black Prince, the extent of which is shewn by its fine Church now remaining, used as the Parish Church. This part of the county is generally supposed to have been the scene of the battle of "Ethandun," where Alfred obtained a most signal victory over the Danes, and forced them to sue for peace. Camden and his commentators agree in identifying Ethandun with Edington, near Bratton Castle, and conceive the latter to have been the fortress to which the Danes retired after the battle. It is the remains of a strong entrenchment, occupying a point of land projecting towards the north-west, at the distance of about two miles from the village of Edington.





Engraved by W. H. Stiles

THE GREAT BRITISH
MILL

Drawn by J. H. Stiles

Longleat, Wiltshire;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS THYNNE,

MARQUESS OF BATH.

THIS venerable and superb Mansion is seated in a park, fifteen miles in circumference, well stocked with excellent timber amidst pleasant woodland scenery, and wide prospects over the adjacent country; the approach with the shrubbery to the left is really grand. The building is spacious and magnificent; it is said to be the most ancient regularly built house, and is certainly entitled to rank with the first in the kingdom. It was erected on the site of an Augustine priory by Sir John Thynne, the foundation was laid in the month of January, 1567, from which time the building was carried on to 1579, so that twelve whole years were spent before it was finished. The stone and timber were all his own, and besides carriage it cost 8,061*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, as appears from three folio books of accounts relating to the building of Longleat, now remaining there. It is traditionally asserted that the designs for this Mansion were obtained from Italy, and that John of Padua was the master mason, or clerk of the works: he was an architect of some note at that time, and was termed "Devizor of his Majesty's Buildings" to Henry VIII.

Sir John Thynne, the founder, died May 21, 1580, and was buried in the church of Deverell Langbridge, where a monument, which cost 100*l.* was erected to his memory. At the time of his decease the principal part of the interior was left unfinished. By his wife, Christian, sister and heir of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, the founder of the Royal Exchange, he left John, his eldest son, who succeeded to the estate, and continued the works at Longleat, but did not live to compleat them. His descendant, Thomas Thynne, Esq., who was barbarously murdered in his coach, in Pall Mall, Feb. 12, 1682, made several material alterations in the house, and formed a road to Frome planted with elms, but the completion of the whole, according to the original design, was left to the first Viscount Weymouth, created in 1682. It then comprehended only three sides of a quadrangle, and was finished and fitted up in the most expensive style.

The flower gardens, parterres, terrace, fountains, cascades, and ponds, were laid out in all the formality of the prevailing taste. In a grove

still remains the stump of the Weymouth pine, which was planted, with other firs, by the first Viscount Weymouth.

Very material improvements were made in the disposition of the grounds by Thomas, third Viscount, under whose directions the Park and gardens were remodelled by Brown, and 50,000 trees are said to have been annually planted during the last sixty years. A most material change in the arrangement of the Mansion has been effected by the present Marquess of Bath, who has built a north or garden front, corresponding with the other sides of this magnificent structure, from the designs of Jeffrey Wyatt, Esq. It is now in the form of a parallelogram, 220 feet long by 180 feet deep, built entirely of freestone, and is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian order. It has four principal fronts, each of these surmounted by a handsome balustrade, and on the south and east sides are colossal stone statues, which with the various turrets and columnar chimneys have a most picturesque appearance. The principal entrance is on the south side, and on the east is a handsome architectural entrance from the flower-garden, both of which are shewn in our view.

The Hall is grand and imposing; it rises to the height of two stories, and has a flat roof, with spandril brackets and pendants of timber, and at one end a rich carved screen; the stone chimney-piece consists of an entablature, supported by four Ionic columns, above which are caryatides and other sculptured ornaments.

The Library contains many curious books and some valuable manuscripts: two Ante-rooms, a Drawing-room, two Dining-rooms, a grand Saloon, and a Billiard-room, constitute two principal suites of apartments, which are upon the eastern side of the Mansion. The Great Staircase consists of a centre flight of oak steps, ten feet wide, with two returns, and is well adapted to the style and magnitude of the building. It is lighted by an octagon lantern, fifteen feet in diameter, rising from a coved roof, which is decorated with arabesque foliage; on three sides, the walls of the staircase are adorned with large paintings. Galleries extend to the right and left on the ground floor, and another branches off from the top of the stair, all of which have been executed from Mr. Wyatt's designs. The suite of family apartments are:—Lord Bath's dressing-room, a sitting-room, large bed-room, Lady Bath's dressing-room, another sitting-room, lobby and wardrobe, and lady's maid's room. To each dressing-room are attached warm and cold baths with water-closets; these, with the domestic chapel and servants' offices, complete the accommodation. The whole height of the ground-floor is fifteen feet, the next is eighteen feet high, and the third, or attic, twelve feet. The apartments abound with many fine portraits, amongst which a head of Jane Shore has always been particularly admired.





W. H. WOODS DEL.

W. H. WOODS DEL.

NEW YORK
1840

New Park, Wiltshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS GRIMSTON ESTCOURT, ESQ.

M. P.

THIS Mansion is situated about one mile from the town of Devizes in Potterns and Cannings Hundred. It was erected by the late James Sutton, Esq. from a design of the late eminent architect, James Wyatt, Esq. and stands upon rising ground commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country. In front of the House is a deer park, which is rendered exceedingly picturesque by its inequality, and is enriched by luxuriant woods most naturally and beautifully disposed, on a surface offering every variety of shape and appearance, and consequently presenting the most unbounded versatility of natural landscape.

Devizes was a Roman Station, and here was a Castle said to have been built by the Romans, reckoned one of the strongest in the kingdom. The vallum and ditch are still discernible.

The present proprietor of New Park has another seat at Estcourt in Gloucestershire, and is one of the members of parliament for Devizes. He married the daughter and coheirress of the late James Sutton, Esq. through whom he obtained this estate.

North from New Park, about a mile and a half is Roundaway Hill, the scene of the rout of the Parliamentary Forces under Sir William Waller, in 1644. This Hill constitutes the western termination of the Marlborough Downs, or hills which intersect the County of Wilts nearly in the centre, running in a direction from North East to South West. On the summit of the Hill, the remains of a strong encampment usually called Roundaway Castle, are still apparent. There are two entrances into the area of the entrenchment, one opening to the West, another to the east.







Drawn by J. J. Noale.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Engraved by J. Redaway.

London: Publ. Dec. 1. 1822. By T. Mordaunt, opposite St. Dunstons Church, St. Dunstons, & J. G. & Sons, Edinburgh & Glasgow.

Stourhead, Wiltshire ;

THE SEAT OF

SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART.

THE manor of Stourton, the ancient seat of the noble family of that name, was purchased by Henry Hoare, Esq. in 1720, who then gave it the name of Stourhead, from the circumstance of the river Stour rising from six different springs in the pleasure grounds belonging to the estate, and soon after began to erect the present Mansion, from the designs of Colin Campbell, the author of *Vitruvius Britannicus*. It has undergone various alterations at different periods, the most material of which is the addition of two handsome Wings by the present possessor, one being appropriated to a Picture Gallery, and the other to a Library. The rich Cabinet, Statues, and great part of the Pictures, were collected by the late Henry Hoare, Esq. son of the purchaser of the estates, others have been since added by the present owner.

The Pleasure Grounds and Gardens at Stourhead were laid out by the late Henry Hoare, Esq. ; they owe their chief beauty to the great variety of the ground which they contain ; and to a broad and beautiful lake whose waters are at all times equally clear and transparent ; it is nearly surrounded by hanging woods, which, with the decorative Temples, are seen reflected on its surface.

“ Throughout the various scenes above, below,
Lawns, walks, and slopes, with verdant carpets glow :—
On the clear mirror float the inverted shades
Of woods, plantations, wildernesses, glades,
Rocks, bridges, temples, grottos and cascades.”

The Pantheon is a model of that at Rome, but is here embosomed in a thick wood. It contains an antique statue of Livia Augusta, in the character of Ceres, and statues of Flora and of Hercules by Rysbrach ; the latter is esteemed the best work of that sculptor. From the front of this building the scene is singularly beautiful. There are two other Temples in the Gardens, one to Apollo, designed from the Temple of the Sun at Balbec, the other a small Doric Temple dedicated to Flora, backed by fine plantations. The Grotto is an arched passage under ground, in which is a perpetual fountain and cold bath, a white marble

statue of a sleeping Nymph reclines in the recess; upon a tablet near it are four lines by Pope, beginning "Nymph of the Grot, these sacred springs I keep," imitated from the original by Cardinal Bembo.

A ferry boat now supplies the place of the Palladian Bridge which formerly crossed the lake.

The most interesting object which adorns these Gardens is the High Cross, which formerly stood in the City of Bristol, at the junction of four streets. It appears to have been built about 1373. Statues of Edward III., King John, Henry III., and Edward I., benefactors to the city, were then placed in niches round it; but in 1633 it was raised higher, and four other statues of Monarchs added, viz. Henry VI., Elizabeth, Charles I., and James I., each of whom had renewed and confirmed the city charters. Its height was then 39 feet 6 inches, and the whole was most curiously painted, gilded, and inclosed with an iron palisade. In 1697 it was again painted and gilt, but in 1733 was taken down, and afterwards erected in the centre of the College Green, from whence it was once more levelled in 1763; soon after which, it was presented by Dean Barton, with the consent of the Magistrates and Council, to the late Henry Hoare, Esq. who conveyed it to Stourhead, and with much taste, and at considerable expense, added the Base, Top, and Central Pier, thus preserving and protecting this very curious relic of ancient art.

At the source of the River Stour, in a valley about a mile above the Gardens, is another ancient building, called Peter's Pump, also brought from Bristol. It is of much ruder workmanship than the cross, consisting of four piers, with as many arches, over which are four statues in niches.

The origin of the Stour, which is near an ancient encampment of a circular form, is thus noticed by Leland in his *Itinerary*, vol. vii. 78. "The Ryver of Stoure risith ther of six fountaines, or springes, whereof three lie on the northe side of the Parke, harde withyn the pale; the other three lie northe also, but withoute the Parke. The Lord Stourton givith these six fountaynes upon his arms."

From the immediate vicinity of these springs, a fine verdant Terrace leads westward to the summit of a considerable eminence, called Kingsettle, over which passes the "Hardway," the British road by which King Alfred is supposed to have advanced to the attack of the Danes at Eddington. On this hill stands a lofty tower of triangular form, with round turrets at each angle; over the entrance is a statue of King Alfred, and upon a tablet underneath is an inscription, commencing, "Alfred the Great, A. D. 879, on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders," &c.

Westward from the tower is an immense Tumulus, vulgarly called "Jack's Castle," this has been opened by the present owner, and was found to contain an interment of bones minutely burnt, a small lance head of brass, and an axe made of Sienite stone.

Stourton village, adjoining Stourhead, is seated in a low dell, the fronts of most of the houses are covered with roses, jessamines, and varieties of the clematis. In the Church, which was built in the 14th century, with a tower at the west end, are several monuments to the Stourton family, and memorials of Henry Hoare, Esq., who died March 12, 1724, and of Henry Hoare, Esq., his sons, who died in Sept. 1785; the latter is inscribed with some spirited lines from the pen of Hayley.

List of the principal Pictures at Stourhead.

- Equestrian Portrait of Henry Hoare, Esq. by *E. Dahl* and *J. Wootton*.
 Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. and his son Henry Hoare—*S. Woodford*.
Carlo Maratti preparing to paint the portrait of the Marquis Pallavinci, an allegorical picture.
 Augustus and Cleopatra—*R. Mengs*.
 Two Landscapes, by *Lucatelli*, copies from the originals by Claude, in the Pamphili Palace at Rome.
 A Landscape—*Rosa da Tivoli*.
 Ditto—*Francesca Mola*.
 Ditto—*Gaspar Poussin*.
 Ditto—*Nicolo Poussin*.
 The Rape of the Sabines—*N. Poussin*. This has been engraved by ———
 Elijah restoring the Widow's Son—*Rembrandt*. This remarkably fine picture was presented to the family by Bishop Atterbury.
 A Madonna and Child, St. John the Baptist and St. Ambrosio—*Andrea del Sarto*.
 Herodias with St. John's Head—*Carlo Dolce*.
 The Holy Family—*F. Bart. di St. Marco*. This painter was a contemporary with Raphael, his works are very scarce even in Italy.
 A Madonna and Child—*Palma Vecchio*.
 The Judgment of Hercules—*N. Poussin*. This fine picture has been engraved by Sir Robert Strange.
 A Madonna and Child—*Carlo Cignani*.
 A Holy Family, after *Raphael*. The original is a Capo de Monte, in the collection of the King of Naples.
 Diana and Nymphs—*Zuccharelli*. The frame of this picture was carved by Grinlin Gibbons.
 St. John the Baptist—*Schidoni*.
 The Genius of History—*Seb. Concha*.
 Interior of St. Peter's at Rome—*P. Panini*.
 A Landscape—*Domenichino*.
 A Sea View, with Rocks—*Salv. Rosa*.
 St. Mark's Place, Venice—*Canaletti*.
 Two smaller views at Venice—*ditto*.
 A Landscape at Break of Day—*Gainsborough*.
 St. John Preaching in the Wilderness—*Breughel*.
 The Four Elements—*Breughel* and *Van Balen*.
 The Emperor Charles V. after Titian, by *Rubens*.
 The Temptation of St. Anthony—*Teniers*.
 Lady Hoare, Widow of Sir Richard Hoare, Bart.—*Ang. Kauffman*.
 A Landscape—*Claude Lorraine*. This has been engraved by Vivares.
 St. Agnes, a portrait in that character—*Titian*.
 A Holy Family—*Annibale Caracci*.
 St. Catharine—*Lovino*. This painter was a scholar of Lionardo da Vinci.
 The Flight into Egypt—*Carlo Maratti*.
 Tobit and the Angel—*F. Mola*.
 Penelope and Euryclea—*A. Kauffman*.
 Portrait of an Old Woman—*Murillo*.
 The Marriage of St. Catharine—*F. Barroccio*.
 Henry Hoare, Son to Sir R. Colt Hoare Bart.—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*.
 Democritus—*Salvator Rosa*.
 Holy Family, after *Raphael*, from the original, formerly in the collection of the Kings of France.
 Noah sacrificing—*Imperioli*.
 Its companion—*ditto*.
 A Battle-piece—*Bourgognone*.
 A Bacchanalian scene, after *Titian*.
 A Head.
 A Peasant's Head—*Titian*.
 Gypsies by Moonlight—*Rembrandt*. This picture has been engraved by *Earlom*.
 Landscape and Cattle—*Cuyp*.
 Four Family portraits, in crayons—*William Hoare*, of Bath.
 Four Historical Subjects—*Lagrené*.
 Two Boys, a Study.
 A View of Florence—*Marlow*.
 Two small Landscapes—*Momper*.
 A Head of St. Francis, a sketch by *Guido Reni*.
 A spirited Sketch, a design for an altarpiece—*Spagnoletto*.
 The Prodigal Son—*Seb. Ricci*.
 St. John in the Wilderness, a sketch—*Titian*.
 The Pastor Bonus, a sketch—*Guercino*.
 Hope—*Carlo Maratti*.
 The Marriage of Canaan, a sketch from his celebrated picture in the Durazzo Palace at Genoa—*Paul Veronese*.
 A Holy Family, on vellum—*Leonardo da Vinci*.
 An Old Head, a sketch by *Schidoni*.
 A Magdalen, after *Guido*.

Abelard and Eloisa, a drawing—*A. Kauffman*.
 The Marriage in Canaan, a copy from P. Veronese, by *Seb. Ricci*.
 Christ healing the Blind—*ditto*.
 Landscape and Figures—*Lucatelli*.
 A Landscape and Cattle.
 The Creation—*Roland Savery*.
 Rocks and Water—*P. Hackaert*.
 A Landscape—*D. Teniers*.
 The Colosseum—*Gaspero d'Occhiali*.
 Interior of a Church—*H. V. Stein*.
 A Holy Family—*Trevisani*.
 Ditto, after *Andrea del Sarto*.
 Interior of the Pantheon in the Gardens at Stourhead—*S. Woodforde*.
 A Greek Lady—*A. Kauffman*.
 Two Historical Subjects—*Lagrené*.
 A Landscape—*Wootton*.
 The Lake of Albano—*Gregorio Fidanza*.
 A View from Frescati—*ditto*.
 A Landscape, Hunters chasing the Porcupine.
 A Sea View, its companion.
 A Moonlight—*Vernet*.
 A Sunrise—*ditto*.
 A Storm at Sea, the story of Jonah, after N. Poussin—*Taverner*.
 The Lake of Bracciano—*Moore*.
 A View in Flanders—*D. Teniers*.
 Ditto at Tivoli—*Orizonte*.
 A Landscape—*Momper*.
 Ditto—*C. W. Bampfylde, Esq.*
 The Convent of S. Cosimato, with the ruins of the Claudian aqueduct—*Carlo Labruzzi*.
 The Bay of Naples—*Preto Antoniani*.
 Architecture and Ruins.
 A Landscape—*Wootton*.
 Ditto—*ditto*.
 The Mole at Naples, with Mount Vesuvius—*Marlow*.
 A Landscape, large—*C. W. Bampfylde, Esq.*
 The Lake of Nemi—*Wilson*.
 The Castle of St. Angelo—*S. Rosa*.
 A Landscape—*Lucatelli*.
 Ditto—*ditto*.
 A Storm at Sea—*Vernet*.
 Three Landscapes—*Wootton*.

A Landscape—*C. W. Bampfylde, Esq.*
 Herodias with the Head of St. John, after Guido—*Pompeo Battoni*.
 The Death of Dido, after *Guercino*.
 The Rape of Helen, after *Guido*.
 The Family of King Charles I. after *Vandyck*.
 Venus attired by the Graces, after *Guido*.
 The Judgment of Midas—*S. Bourdon*.
 Persens and Andromeda, after *Guido*.
 Wisdom, the companion of Hercules, after *Paulo Veronese*.
 The Adoration of the Magi—*Ludovico Cardi*, commonly called *Cigoli*. This picture is esteemed one of the finest works of the Master.
 Jacob and Esau—*Rosa da Tivoli*.
 The Triumph of Bacchus, after A. Carracci—*Domenichino*.
 The Denial of St. Peter—*Michael Angelo da Caravaggio*.
 The Gamesters—*ditto*.
 The Annunciation—*Francesco Albani*.
 The portrait of a Prelate—*Domenichino*.
 David and Goliath—*Francesco Mola*.
 Portrait of the Cenci, after *Guido*.
 St. Pietro Martyre, after *Titian*.
 Figures, Cattle, &c.—*Leandro Bassano*.
 Charity—*Schidoni*.
 Apollo, a sketch—*P. Veronese*.
 Christ in the Garden—*G. Bassano*.
 A Madonna and Child—*Guercino*.
 The Marriage of St. Catherine, after Correggio—*Cavalucci*.
 Charity after Luca Cambiasi—*ditto*.
 A Landscape—*Bout-figures—Baudouin*.
 Ditto ditto
 Four Boys with Fruit, after *Rubens*, copied in crayons, by *William Hoare* of Bath.
 A Holy Family, after Raphael—*Prince Hoare, Esq.*
 Besides this Collection, Sir Richard Colt Hoare possesses some of the finest Drawings W. Turner, R. A., ever executed consisting of Views of Salisbury Cathedral, both interior and exterior; they were the first that celebrated artist exhibited at the Royal Academy.





Engraved by J. G. Smith

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Engraved by W. G. W.

Designed by A. N. S.

WILTON

WILTON, N. H.
A. N. S. 1850.

WILTON, N. H. A. N. S. 1850.



Wilton House, Wiltshire;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE AUGUSTUS HERBERT,

EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY, K.G.

AT the entrance to the town of Wilton about three miles from Salisbury, is the magnificent Mansion of the Earl of Pembroke. The approach is through a triumphal arch surmounted by a bold equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius.

The House is large, but having been erected at different periods, displays various styles of architecture. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile vale on the banks of the Willy, a small stream which flows through the beautiful Park, over which, near the house, is the Palladian Bridge of five arches.

Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monasteries, bestowed on Sir William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, Wilton Abbey and the lands belonging to it. The Earl, soon after, engaged Hans Holbein to design a palace for him, and the elegant porch, which long formed the entrance to the great Hall, was executed under the inspection of that eminent artist. It was of stone, highly painted and gilded, but has lately been removed. The garden front of Wilton House, originally erected by Mons. Solomon de Caus, was consumed by fire in the year 1640; this was rebuilt by Philip, the fourth Earl of Pembroke, from the designs of Inigo Jones. This side of the building is remarkable for the fine disposition and elegant proportion of the rooms.

In the early days of splendour and expensive taste, Wilton House was celebrated. It was here that Sir Philip Sydney composed his "Arcadia," some of the incidents of which are delineated on the panels of the saloon. Massinger, the dramatic Poet, was born here. King Charles I. is said to have been very partial to this seat, and frequently resided here.

Wilton House underwent few alterations until about twenty years since, when the late James Wyatt, R. A. was employed by the noble proprietor to enlarge the mansion and adapt it in the best manner for the display of its rich stores of sculpture and painting, chiefly collected by Thomas, eighth Earl of Pembroke, one of the greatest men of his time. The entrance to the House is now through a stone gallery, forming the four sides of a quadrangle adapted expressly for the reception of Antique Statues, amongst which are the most considerable part of the Arundelian Collection, with the entire Museums of Cardinal Richelieu and Cardinal Mazarine, the whole of which Mr. Westmacott has subsequently arranged, that they may be viewed in the most favourable and useful man-

ner. They now present an imposing and interesting display, many of them being extremely curious, and valuable as productions of art or memorials of antiquity. We are only enabled to particularize those which we considered the most remarkable for their antiquity or execution.

THE PRINCIPAL STATUES AT WILTON.

- A colossal Apollo from the Justiniani gallery, resting on a laurel.
- Faunus, looking over his shoulder at a leopard, the work of *Cleomenes*, partly modern.
- Didia Clara, daughter to the Emperor Didius Julianus, holding a senatorial roll, the head modern.
- Antinous, the favourite of Hadrian.
- A small statue of *Æsculapius*, in excellent taste.
- A small statue of *Meleager*, in the attitude and with the strength of an *Athleta*.
- Mercury with his purse and *Petasus*.
- A copy of the *Venus de' Medici*, by *Wilton*.
- Pomona*, of Parian marble, presented by the Duke of Tuscany to Philip, fourth Earl of Pembroke; the execution is middling.
- A copy of the *Apollo Belvidere*, by *Wilton*.
- Livia*, third wife to *Augustus*, her hand rests on a *patera*; head and arms modern.
- Cupid* breaking his bow, by *Cleomenes*.
- A colossal statue of *Hercules*, in one hand he holds his club, and in the other the golden apples. It is 7 feet 10 inches high; mutilated.
- Bacchus*, clad with the *Nebriis*.
- Ceres*, holding a cornucopia in her right hand, in her left a poppy and some ears of corn; mutilated.
- Marcus Antonius*.
- A boy, holding the golden apple in his right hand.
- The *Muse Clio*.
- The Father of *Julius Cæsar*.
- A young *Bacchus* smiling.
- Adonis*.
- A Greek statue of the River *Rhinocoura*.
- The River *Nile*.
- An equestrian statue of *Marcus Aurelius*; mutilated, but tolerable.
- Bacchus*, with poppies hanging from both shoulders to the knees, a cup in his hand.

THE PRINCIPAL BUSTS AT WILTON.

- Julia Mammea*, doubtful if antique, but fine.
- Lucilla*, the daughter of *Antoninus* and wife of *Lucius Verus*.
- Apollo*.

- Philemon*, a Greek comic poet.
- Lepidus*, the triumvir.
- Constantine the Great.
- Sophocles*.
- Pompey*.
- Ptolemy*, King of Syria, and brother of *Cleopatra*.
- Phocion*, the Athenian general.
- Dollabella*.
- Coriolanus*.
- Nerva*.
- Gryphinas*, wife of *Ptolemy Evergetes*.
- Isocrates*.
- Anacharsis*.
- Socrates*.
- Aristophanes*.
- Sir Andrew Fontaine, by *Roubilliac*.
- Plato*.
- Homer*.
- Sulpitia*, a poetess in the reign of *Domitian*.
- Domitia*.
- Mary Fitzwilliam*, Countess of Pembroke.
- The Emperor *Otho*.
- Antonia*, the wife of *Drusus Nero*.
- Berenice*.
- Julia*, the daughter of *Titus*.
- Matidia*, mother of *Sabina*.
- Apollonius Tyanaus*.
- A colossal bust of *Alexander the Great*.

THE PRINCIPAL RELIEVOS AT WILTON.

- Niobe's Children* slain by *Apollo* and *Diana*; consisting of 12 figures besides the deities, and 6 horses.
- Two *Cupids*.
- A Grecian Sacrifice.
- Curtius* leaping into the Gulph; modern.
- Saturn* with his *Scythe*; very fine.
- Four Boys eating Grapes; modern.
- Endymion* and *Luna*.
- The Cave of *Calypso*; small.
- Saturn* crowning Art and Science; modern.
- Jupiter*, *Juno*, and *Bacchus*.
- Britannicus*, the son of *Claudius* by *Mesalina*; modern.
- Mars*, *Venus*, and *Cupid*; ditto.
- Silenus* and *Bacchanals*.
- Britannicus*, Jun. of red Egyptian jasper; modern.
- Remitalces* King of Thrace; doubtful if antique.
- Venus* on the Sea; modern.
- The Three Graces, clothed; mutilated.
- Clelia*: in this relievo are 13 women and 4 horses. Very fine but modern.
- Silenus* upon an Ass, &c.
- Galatæa* riding on the Sea.
- Two *Cupids* and four Boys at play.

Diana with a Stag and two Dogs.

Ariadne and Theseus.

The Recovery and Education of Triptolemus upon a Sarcophagus of white marble.

PORTRAITS AT WILTON.

William, Earl of Pembroke, by *Hans Holbein*.

Captain Bernard—*J. E. Eccard*.

A Flemish Nobleman—*Vansomer*.

The Earl of Chatham—*Brompton*.

Henry, tenth Earl of Pembroke, with Colonel Floyd, Lieutenant Kinsey, and Lord Herbert, the present Earl; all on horseback—*Morier*.

Pascal Paoli—*Vincenzino*.

Ditto, sitting with Corsican soldiers, and his favorite dog, Cosacco.

Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick.

The present Earl of Pembroke—*Creuse*.

Lady Charlotte Herbert—*P. Hoare*.

Captain Augustus Montgomery—*Spee*.

Garrick.

Voltaire.

Bourgelat.

Rousseau.

Sir Charles Hotham—*Richardson*.

Barbara, daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart., second wife to Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, and her daughter Barbara, by Lord Arundell, of Trerice, whose widow she was—*Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

The Duke of Montagu—*Dahl*.

Lady Rockingham, daughter of Sir George Manners—*Sir P. Lely*.

Four of the Royal Family, by *Zimmer*.

Mary, last wife of Thomas Earl of Pembroke—*Jervoise*.

Cromwell, Earl of Essex—*Holbein*.

Vandyck, by himself.

Broughton, the pugilist—*Mortimer*.

The Duke of Marlborough—*Sir J. Reynolds*.

Henry, the tenth Earl of Pembroke, and his Countess—*P. Hoare*.

The Earl of Bristol—*Sir J. Reynolds*.

Francis II. whole length, dated 1559.

Charles IX. do. dated 1560; both by *Fred. Zuccherro*.

The Children of Henry VII.—*Mabuse*.

The Duke of Epemon, on horseback—*Vandyck*.

The Rev. — Woodroffe—*P. Hoare*.

Sir Andrew Fontaine—*P. Hoare*.

Thirty of the Chief Reformers, by a disciple of *Carlo Maratti*.

Mrs. Killebrew, fair hair—*Vandyck*.

Mrs. Morton, brown hair—*Vandyck*.

James Herbert, Esq. and his Wife—*Sir P. Lely*.

The Earl and Countess of Bedford, by *Vandyck*.

The Countess of Pembroke and her Sister—*Sir P. Lely*.

Henry, ninth Earl of Pembroke, æt. 17—*Sir G. Kneller*.

William, Earl of Pembroke. He died unmarried in 1674—*Sir P. Lely*.

Catherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Earl of Pembroke, she married Sir Nicholas Morrice, of Werrington, Devon, and died 1716—*Sir G. Kneller*.

Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, Lord High Admiral—*W. Wissing*.

Margaret Sawyer, first wife of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke—*W. Wissing*.

The celebrated Picture of the Pembroke family, by *Vandyck*, 20 feet by 12. It consists of 10 whole-length figures, viz. Philip, Earl of Pembroke, and Susan his Countess, daughter of Edward, Earl of Oxford, sitting; on the right hand stand their 5 sons, Charles Lord Herbert, Philip, who succeeded his Father as Earl of Pembroke, William, James, ancestor to the Herberts, of Kingsey in Oxfordshire, and John, who married the daughter and coheirress of Viscount Banning. On their left is their daughter, Anna Sophia, and her husband, Robert, Earl of Carnarvon; before them, Mary, wife of Charles Lord Herbert, and above them, in the clouds, Catharine and Mary, who died young. This single picture, which is inestimable, is accounted a perfect school of *Vandyck*. A small copy by Gibson is at Hinton St. George, the seat of Earl Poulet.

Charles I.—*Vandyck*.

Queen Henrietta Maria, ditto.

William, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain to James I.—*Vandyck*. He painted the face from a bronze statue in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford.

Penelope, daughter of Sir Philip Nanton, wife of Philip, Earl of Pembroke, whole-length—*Vandyck*.

Three Children of Charles I.—*Vandyck*.

Lady Mary Herbert, afterwards Duchess of Richmond, and Mrs. Gibson, the dwarf, whole-lengths—*Vandyck*.

The Duke of Richmond and Lenox, whole-length.

The Countess of Castlehaven, half-length. *Vandyck*.

Philip, second Earl of Pembroke, do.—*Vandyck*.

Henry, tenth Earl of Pembroke, and his Countess—*Sir J. Reynolds*.

Henry, ninth Earl of Pembroke—*Jervoise*.

Prince Rupert—*Vandyck*.

Philip, Earl of Pembroke, ditto.

Mieris, by himself.

Henry, tenth Earl of Pembroke, when very young, and his Mother—*P. Hoare*. An ancient Painting of King Richard II., who is represented at his devotion, kneeling by his three patron saints, St. John the Baptist holding a lamb. King Edward the Confessor, a ring, and King Edmund, an arrow. King Richard is crowned, and wears a robe powdered with white harts and broom cods, his badges; there are also attendant angels, with collars of broom

cods and wreaths of white roses round their heads. The figures are painted on a golden ground, and the colours of the utmost freshness. Two brass plates at the bottom are inscribed, *Invention of Painting in Oil*, 1410. The picture has been engraved by Hollar, under the title of *Tubula Antiqua*, and was dedicated by him to King Charles I. King James II. gave the Painting to Lord Castlemaine, when he went Ambassador to Rome, after whose death it was purchased by Thomas, Earl of Pembroke.

Titian, by himself.

King Edward VI.—*Holbein*.

The Princess Sophia, as a shepherdess—*G. Honthorst*.

Lord Herbert—*Brompton*.

Philip, Earl of Pembroke—*Vandyck*.

A daughter of the Earl of Holland.—*Vandyck*.

Signor Medici e Moglie al Nupt. del Figliuolo, 1441—*Massaccio*.

The Earl of Pembroke—*Sir J. Reynolds*.

The Countess of Pembroke, ditto.

Alexander Pope—*Dahl*.

The late Earl of Pembroke, when a child.
Miss Lisle.

Lord Herbert, when a child—*Lady Diana Beauclerk*.

Lord Herbert—*Pompeo Battoni*.

Lady Diana Beauclerk—*Sir J. Reynolds*.

The Duke of Marlborough—*Vanloo*.

The Duchess of Marlborough, ditto.

The Baron de Eisenberg, Riding-master to Francis I.

THE PICTURES BY CELEBRATED MASTERS AT WILTON.

Dogs—*Snyders*.

The Woman taken in Adultery, in Rembrandt's style—*Jennari*.

Venus leading Cupid and the Graces to see Vulcan forging the Arrows of Love.
Aless. Turco Veronese.

A young Woman—*Lud. Caracci*.

St. Andrew going to the Cross—*Guido Rheni*.

The Molten Calf—*Tintoretto*.

Perspective Views of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields and Covent-garden.—*Inigo Jones*.

A Friar and Nun, as large as life—*Aldegnaaf*; from the Arundelian Collection.

Landscape—*Zucharelli*.

Three Nymphs bathing, Actæon looking on—*Rothenamer*.

Christ in the Temple—*Salviati*.

Old Woman reading with spectacles—*Rembrandt*.

Landscape—*Vernet*.

A Landscape, with Hagar, Ishmael, and the Angel—*Gaspar Poussin*, the figures by *Nicolas Poussin*.

The Virgin and Christ—*Carlo Maratti*.

The Holy Family—*Guercino*.

Bacchus and Ariadne—*F. Mola*.

Christ and the Woman of Samaria—*Carlo Maratti*.

The decollation of St. John—*Dobson*.

A Vintage—*Michael Angelo de Bataglia*.

Neptune and Amphitrite—*Luca Giordano*.

Ceres—*Parmegiano*.

A Flemish School—*Jan Steen*.

Tobias and the Angel, inscribed Roma, 1697—*Procuccini*.

The Discovery of Achilles—*F. Salviati*.

A Nativity—*John Van Eyck*, dated 1410. It originally belonged to a chapel in Bruges.

A Calm—*Vanderveld the younger*; very fine.

Harvest Home—*Rubens*.

The Money Changers in the Temple—*Domenico Fetti*.

The Judgment of Midas—*Filippi Lauri*.

The Nativity—*Theodoro*.

A Magdalen—*Elizabetha Strani*.

A Drawing—*Raphael*.

Jupiter and Leda.—*Leonardo da Vinci*.

Virtue awakening Apollo and the Muses.
Luigi Gentili.

Hercules and Dejanira—*Giovanni Montano*.

The Virgin and Child—*St. Luke!*

The Salutation of the Virgin—*Francesco Dani of Modena*.

Judith cutting off the Head of Holofernes.
Andrea Mantegna.

The Virgin teaching Christ to read—*Guercino*.

St. Anthony—*Correggio*.

Charity—*Guido Rheni*.

A Landscape—*Rubens*.

Mary Magdalen—*Titian*.

The Descent from the Cross—*Michael Angelo Buonarroti*. It was painted for Henry II., King of France, as a present to Diana Valentinois, his mistress. Upon it are the arms of France, and three crescents for the emblem of Diana.

Women bringing Children to Christ—*Huens*.

A Magdalen—*Domenichino*.

Narcissus—*Poussin*.

Assumption of the Virgin—*Rubens*.

A Madonna—*Carlo Maratti*.

The Virgin, Christ, and St. John, with Joseph reading—*Lud. Caracci*.

Christ, St. John, an Angel, and a little Girl—*Rubens*.

The Offering of the Three Kings—*Paul Veronese*. One is the painter's own portrait.

Apollo slaying Marsyas—*Jeb del Piombo*.

A Landscape—*Claude Lorraine*.

The Virgin and Christ—*Raphael*.

Assumption of the Virgin, ditto.

The Virgin and Christ—*Albano*.

The Holy Family—*Schidone*.

The Descent from the Cross—*Valerio Castelli*.

The Virgin—*Carlo Dolce*, her veil by *Maria da Fiori*.

The Siege of Pavia—*Holbein*.

The Return of the Prodigal Son—*Wormans*.





Engraved by J. G. Moseley

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. BY G. M. M.

Engraved by J. G. Moseley

Printed by J. G. Moseley, at the Press of the Bishop of Winchester.

Bishopthorpe Palace, Yorkshire ;

THE RESIDENCE OF

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD VENABLES
VERNON,

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

THE Manor and estate of Thorpe St. Andrews, or Thorpe-upon-Ouse, was purchased of different possessors, who then held it, by Walter de Grey, thirty-third Archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry III., who founded and completed the Palace, which has, since that time, retained the name of Bishop Thorpe. He devised the whole to the Chapter of York, on condition that they should grant it to his successors for the annual rent of twenty marks. Out of this sum, the treasurer of the Cathedral, into whose hands it was paid, was enjoined to allow six pounds yearly for the maintenance of a Chaplain, presentable by the Dean and Chapter, who was to celebrate mass in his Chapel at Thorpe, for the souls of John, late King of England, of Archbishop Walter de Grey, and of all the faithful, deceased. The Archbishop died in 1255, and the Chapel is still to be seen wherein his chantry was founded. Thomas Rotherham or Scot, Lord Chancellor, who was created Archbishop of York in 1485, erected several chambers on the north side, towards the woods ; and the palace was enlarged and improved by succeeding archbishops.

The principal additions and alterations were made by Archbishop Drummond in the late reign : he built the walls of the Kitchen Garden, the Stables, Coach-Houses, &c. in the year 1763 ; and in the autumn of the same year laid the foundations of the entrance Gateway and Porter's Lodge, which were finished in 1765. In the following year, the additions to the Palace were begun, consisting of a large Drawing-room, Vestibule, Audience-room, Servant's Hall, and Butler's Pantry. These Rooms, with the front given in our view, which exhibits the handsome porch designed in the pointed style, were completed in 1769, under the direction of Thomas Atkinson of York. In the Drawing-room is a well executed chimney-piece of statuary and Siena marble. In the best Dining-room is also a grand chimney-piece, with Doric columns. The same worthy Prelate also adorned the Chapel with windows of brilliant

stained glass by Peckitt, of York; much of the stone used in building the new front, and the Gateway of the Palace, was brought from Cawood Castle, formerly the residence of the Archbishops of York.

It was not the Episcopal Palace alone that displayed the munificence of Archbishop Drummond; he rebuilt the parish Church from its foundation in 1766, with the assistance of a small contribution from the clergyman of the parish, and two or three neighbouring gentlemen. He died at Bishopthorpe, Dec. 10, 1776, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and was buried, by his own desire, in a very private manner, under the altar of the church. He was succeeded in the see by Dr. William Markham, the eighty-second Archbishop, who was greatly esteemed for his learning and piety.

The present most Reverend and learned Prelate, who was translated from Carlisle to the Archiepiscopal chair of York, Nov. 25, 1807; is a younger son of the late George Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon, by Martha, sister to Simon, first Earl Harcourt.

Since his accession to the See, much has been done by him to contribute farther to the comfort and convenience of the Archiepiscopal Residence. Several new apartments, particularly on the north and west sides, have been added to the Palace, and the offices have been greatly increased and improved. The Kitchen Garden has been considerably enlarged, and extensive Hot-houses and a Green-house erected. The Shrubbery and Pleasure Grounds, which before were confined to a very small compass, now occupy about six acres.

Bishopthorpe is situated two miles south of the city of York.





Engraved by J. B. Kneller

PAINTER HOWARD

Engraved by J. B. Kneller



CASTLE HOWARD

W. A. N. N. N.



Castle Howard, Yorkshire ;

THE SEAT OF

FREDERICK HOWARD,

EARL OF CARLISLE, K. G.

THIS stupendous and magnificent Mansion is situated four miles south-west from New Malton. The approach is through an ancient arched Gateway, lined and flanked with Towers. Nearly opposite to the grand Entrance an elegant Monument is erected to the memory of Lord Nelson.

The north front, from its magnitude, exhibits an air of considerable grandeur. It is more extensive than that of Blenheim, erected by the same Architect, and consists of a rich centre, of the Corinthian Order, with a Cupola rising from the roof, and two extensive Wings: the east was finished according to the original design, but the west Wing was subsequently erected by Sir James Robinson, without any attention either to extent or character of the main building. The South or Garden Front is very magnificent, the Centre consisting of a pediment and entablature supported by fluted Corinthian pilasters; it is approached by a grand flight of steps, which with the range of pilasters along the whole façade is particularly fine. At the extremity of the east Wing, is the Kitchen, which has a square tower at each angle. The number of roofs, cupolas, vases, and massy clustered chimneys, in the intermediate space, and the general picturesque assemblage of the whole design, the masterpiece of Sir John Vanbrugh, is striking and impressively grand. In front and extending above five hundred yards is a noble turf Terrace, decorated with statues, terminated, at the distance of above half a mile, by a large Ionic Temple.

In the centre of four avenues of lofty trees, in the Park, stands an Obelisk, 100 feet in height, bearing on the side facing the House, an inscription in Latin and English, to commemorate the valour and success of the Duke of Marlborough, and on the opposite side the following:

" If to perfection these plantations rise,
If they agreeably my heirs surprise,
This faithful pillar will their age declare,
As long as time these characters shall spare.
Here then with kind remembrance read his name,
Who for posterity performed the same.

CHARLES, THE THIRD EARL OF CARLISLE, OF THE FAMILY OF THE HOWARDS, ERECTED A CASTLE, WHERE THE OLD CASTLE OF HIN-

DESKELF STOOD, AND CALLED IT CASTLE HOWARD. HE LIKEWISE MADE THE PLANTATIONS IN THIS PARK, AND ALL THE OUTWORKS, MONUMENTS, AND OTHER PLANTATIONS, BELONGING TO THIS SEAT. HE BEGAN THESE WORKS IN THE YEAR 1712, AND SET UP THIS INSCRIPTION ANNO DOM. 1731.

About half a mile south east of the House, is the Mausoleum, of the Doric Order, of a circular form, terminating in a dome, ninety feet high. In this Mausoleum the founder of the surrounding scene is interred: he died May 1, 1738, at Bath. The Park and Grounds are extensive, and laid out with appropriate and corresponding grandeur.

The interior of this princely Mansion abounds with works of art. The Hall, 35 feet square and 60 feet high, adorned with columns of the Corinthian and Composite Orders, terminates in a spacious dome 100 feet high, the walls were painted by Pellegrini with the history of Phaeton; the recesses are occupied by antique statues of Augustus, Marcus Aurelius, Sabina, Julia Mammea, Bacchus, Ceres, and Diadumenianus, successor to Caracalla; and on pedestals are the busts of Paris, Adrian, Lucius Verus, Vitellius, a Bacchanal, Epaphroditus, and Marcus Antoninus.

The Saloon is 34 feet by 24; the ceiling painted with the representation of Aurora, the statues and busts are those of Jupiter Serapis, Pallas, Cupid, Commodus, Domitian, Enobarbus, father of Nero, Didius Julianus, Marcus Aurelius, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, &c.

The Dining-room is 28 feet by 21, the Chimney-piece is very handsome, the entablature is supported by fluted columns of Sienna marble, and adorned with groups of polished white marble, and upon it three bronzes, Brutus, Cassius, and the Laocoon; there are also two slabs of Sicilian jasper, and a valuable vase of fine green porphyry, with two busts, one of Marcus Aurelius, the other of a Bacchanal. The Saloon up stairs is 33 feet by 26, painted by Pellegrini; on the ceiling are Venus and Minerva, and on the walls a representation of the principal incidents in the Trojan war, viz. The Rape of Helen, the Sacrifice of Iphigenia, Achilles in disguise in the midst of the daughters of Laomedes, Ajax and Ulysses contending for the armour of Achilles, the Conflagration of Troy, and Æneas bearing Anchises on his shoulders from the flames.

The Drawing-room, 23 feet by 27, is hung with rich tapestry from the designs of Rubens: upon two pedestals of green porphyry is a black head and a Sylvan God. There are also several bronzes, and a bust esteemed the finest ever brought to England. It was found at Rome, and purchased by the Earl of Carlisle when he visited that city with Lord Morpeth.

The Blue Drawing-room is 28 feet by 20, the floor of which is Mosaic. In this room are two tables of Verd Antique, and several busts and valuable pictures.

The State or Gold Bed-room is 28 feet by 24, hung with Brussels tapestry after the designs of Teniers; upon the chimney-piece, com-

posed of white and Sienna marble, is a bust of Jupiter Serapis; over it the Doge of Venice, in the Bucentaur, espousing the Sea, by Canaletti.

The Green Damask Room, 27 feet by 22, has a chimney-piece of beautiful white marble, and is embellished with two verd antique columns, and other elegant ornaments.

The Yellow Bed-room, 27 feet by 23, hung with rich tapestry representing Venus blindfolded by Cupid; the Silver Bed-room; the Blue Room; and the Breakfast-room—are equally handsome.

The Museum is 24 feet square, and the Antique Gallery 160 feet by 20; here are busts of Cato, Marcus Junius Brutus, Caius Cæsar, Geta, Virgil, Homer, Hercules, Sabina, Drusus, Jupiter Serapis, Adrian, Marcus Aurelius, Cupid, and Apollo. In one corner of the Museum is a cylindrical altar four feet and a half high, which once stood in the temple of Delphos. Every room throughout has numerous relics of antiquity to claim notice, and the numberless pictures which adorn the walls, with the extensive and choice collection of vases, it is impossible can be noticed in this limited account. All the pictures over the doors in the state apartments were painted by Sebastian Ricci, amounting in number to twenty-three. We subjoin

A List of the principal Pictures at Castle Howard :

The Finding of Moses.—*Velusques*. From the Orleans' Collection.

The Portrait of Snyders, the painter.—*Vandyck*.

Herodias, with the Head of St. John.—*Rubens*.

The Circumcision.—*Giovanni Bellini*.

The Entombing of Christ.—*Ludovico Carracci*.

Two Landscapes.—*Annibal Caracci*.

Portraits of the Dukes of Ferrara.—*Tintoretto*.

Portrait of his own Wife.—*G. Bassan*.

Landscapes.—*Tintoretto*.

The son of the Earl of Pembroke.—*Vandyck*.

Portrait of the Elector Palatine.—*Ditto*.

The Nativity.—*Tintoretto*.

Two old copies of the two rival Pictures of Guido and Domenichino, in the church of San Gregorio at Rome, highly valuable, as the originals are in a state of rapid decay.

Mars and Venus.—*Julio Romano*. From the Cornaro palace at Venice.

The Wise Men's Adoration.—*Mabuse*. The painter is said to have given eight years of unremitted labour to this work. In it are portraits of the Duke of Brabant, John of Leyden, Albert Dürer, and of himself.

A large Collection of Drawings by *Jennet*, consisting of portraits of the principal characters composing the courts of

Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.: *Jennet* was a contemporary of Holbein, and worked at Paris. From the freedom and spirit of these Drawings they have been attributed to Holbein.

The Family of Henry II., with their mother, Catherine of Medicis.—*Jennet*.

The Portrait of king Charles I., and his son, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, who died in 1660, at the age of 22.—*Stone*. It has been erroneously attributed to *Vandyck*.

A Mastiff Dog, with Cats.—*Titian*. From the Cornaro Palace at Venice.

Two Landscapes, small size.—*Succarelli*.

The Interior of a Temple.—*P. Panini*.

Its Companion.—*Ditto*.

Two Landscapes, with Sheep and other Cattle.—*Rosa di Tivoli*.

A View of Warren Hill at Newmarket. *Wootton*. Horses well drawn.

The Family of the Earl of Carlisle.—*Wheatley*. Painted when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It has great merit for the fidelity of the portraits.

The Portrait of Cardinal Howard.—*Carlo Maratti*. Presented to Henry, Earl of Carlisle by Cardinal Ottoboni.

A Portrait.—*Dominico Fetti*. The works of this Master are rare.

Penelope and Ulysses.—*Primaticcio*.

A young Duke of Parma, and his Dwarf.

A well painted picture of the Venetian school, purchased in Italy by Henry,

Earl of Carlisle, as a work of Corregio. Venus, with the dead Body of Adonis.—*Cavalieri Libori.*

A small picture by *W. Vanderveldt.*

A good specimen of *J. Vangouen.*

The Portrait of Omai.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

Mahomet.—*Salvator Rosa.* From the Cornaro Palace.

The Portrait of Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, when young, in the Robes of the Order of the Thistle.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

The Portrait of Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, when a boy, with a Dog.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

Portrait of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, the celebrated collector.—*Rubens.* This has been engraved by Houbraken.

The Portrait of the Duke of Norfolk at the Trial of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, with the Staves of Office, as Earl Marshal and Lord High Steward.—*Holbein.*

The Portrait of Lord William Howard and his Wife, the daughter and co-heiress of Lord Dacre of the North.—*Corn. Jansen.*

Portrait of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded by Queen Elizabeth, 1572.—*Fred. de Zucchero.*

Portrait of Henry VIII.—*Holbein.*

The Portrait of Queen Mary.—*Sir Antonio More.*

The Portrait of Lady Cawdar, when a child.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

The Countess of Carlisle.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

The Portrait of Henry, Earl of Carlisle, in the Robes of the Garter.—*Hudson;* one of his best works.

Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, in the Robes of the Garter.—*Hoppner.*

An Old Man, half length.—*Rembrandt.*

A favourite Horse and Groom.—*Stubbs.*

Two small Pictures.—*P. Laura.*

Two beautiful Landscapes.—*Marlow.*

A Sea-piece.—*Vanderveldt.*

James, Duke of York.—*Sir P. Lely.*

Joscelyn, Earl of Northumberland.—*Sir P. Lely.*

Frances, Duchess of Richmond.—*Sir P. Lely.*

Pope Julius II. writing.—*Titian.* A picture of great merit, but doubtful originality.

Diogenes and Alexander.—*Salvator Rosa.*

A large View of Venice.—*Canaletti.*

Portrait of Des Cartes.—*Mignard.*

Herodias with the Head of John the Baptist.—*Old Franks.*

Lucretia, a half length.—*Guido.*

Architecture and Ruins, three views.—*P. Panini.*

Eighteen fine Views.—*Canaletti.*

Two cabinet pictures, Views.—*Griffier.*

Two Battle-pieces.—*Bourgognone.*

Portrait of R. Tresham, R.A.—*Phillips.*

Wappeti Deer. From the banks of the Missouri.—*Cooper.*

A small Landscape.—*Brugel.*

Interior of a Shop, with Poultry.

The Earl of Northumberland in his Robes, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, imprisoned in the Tower as being implicated in the Gunpowder Plot.—*Corn. Jansens.* There is a duplicate of this picture at Petworth.

A drawing made for the engraving of the Altar-piece at King's College Chapel, by *Daniel Volterra.* The picture was presented to the College by Frederick, Earl of Carlisle.

Two Views in Ireland, drawings.

Two Drawings in red chalk, from pictures by Raphael and Domenichino.—*Angeli.*

Three Portraits, full length, of Earls of Carlisle, in their Coronation Robes.

Elizabeth, Countess of Carlisle.—*M. Dahl.*

The Three Maries.—*Annibal Caracci.* From the Orleans' Collection. If there ever was a picture that united all the excellences of painting, this seems to be that wonderful effort of the art. While the deep tragedy which it exhibits, and the various expressions of grief, carried to the extreme point of agonizing woe, produce an effect which language cannot describe. It is considered of inestimable value.

St. John the Evangelist.—*Domenichino.*

Portrait of *Annibal Caracci*, by himself.

The Death of the Virgin.—*Sarazin.*

Portrait of George Selwyn, Esq. with Frederick, Earl of Carlisle.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

Tancred and Ermina, from the 19th Canto of Tasso.—*Guercino.* Formerly in the collection of the Count Lauregais at Paris.

The Battle of the Boyne.—*A. V. Gale.*

A Rehearsal of an Opera, Nicolini in red at the harpsichord, Margaritta in black with a muff.—*Sebastian Ricci.* A companion to one at Strawberry Hill.

The present Countess of Carlisle, with two of Lord Morpeth's children.—*Jackson.*

The present Viscount Morpeth, and his eldest son.—*Jackson.*

The present Viscountess Morpeth, and two of her children.

The present Archbishop of York.—*Ditto.*

The late Countess Dowager of Carlisle.—*Gainsborough.*

Miss Mary Grimston.—*W. Wissing.*

Lady Elizabeth Howard, Duchess of Rutland.—*Hoppner.*

Two Dogs snarling.—*Velasques.* Extremely fine.

A Holy Family.—*Pierino del Vago.*

A Shepherd Boy.—*Ross.*





Engraved by R. Wallis.

NEW SOUTH
WALES.

James S. Smith del.

Cusworth, Yorkshire;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM WRIGHTSON, ESQ.

CUSWORTH is beautifully situated upon an eminence in the centre of a fine Park, about two miles from Doncaster, and on the south side of the Road leading from that town to Barnsley. The House consists of a large and handsome quadrangular centre, and two wings built of a fine white limestone, about the year 1740, by William Wrightson, Esquire, the wings were subsequently added to the original building under the direction of James Paine the Architect. The Basement contains the Offices, immediately over which are the principal Apartments, consisting of a Drawing-room, Saloon, Library, Eating-room, and a neat Chapel. The upper Chambers command a very extensive prospect over a fine sporting country, adorned with a great variety of Gentlemen's Seats, with the towers of York and Lincoln Minsters, each of which is about forty miles distant. The town of Doncaster, one of the most picturesque in appearance of any in the county, forms a foreground to the interesting view. The Plantations in the Park contain a great variety of different kinds of firs of luxuriant growth: it is watered by a lake so contrived as to have the appearance of being a branch of the River Don, from which it is distant half a mile. The Park is skirted by remarkably rich woods; and the Gardens laid out in modern taste, present all the varieties of shrubs in due season.







Drawn by J. P. Neale

FARNLEY HALL,
YORKSHIRE

Engraved by J. P. Neale

Printed and Sold by J. P. Neale 16, Pall Mall, London, W. & J. Jones, Farnley Hall, York.

Farnley Hall, Yorkshire ;

THE SEAT OF

WALTER FAWKES, ESQ.

THIS elegant Mansion is situated about a mile north-east from the town of Otley. It stands on a lofty brow, commanding a noble view of the vale of Wharfe, and the windings of the river, with the wooded ridge of Cheven in front. The township of Farnley has been distinguished, from the earliest periods on record, by the residence of its lords, who bore the name of De Farneley. Falcasius de Farneley, temp. Hen. III., had a son, who adopting the patronymic, filius Falcasii, or in his own dialect, Fawkes, *i. e.* son of Fawkes, transmitted that appellation to his posterity. "John Fawkes of Farnley," a lineal descendant of the above Falcasius, was steward of the Forest of Knaresborough, in the 10th of Henry VII., as appears from a pedigree preserved in the College of Arms. The property of Farnley remained in the possession of the Fawkes family until 1786, when Francis Fawkes, Esq., who died on the 17th of July in that year, having no issue male, left the bulk of his estate to Walter Ramsden Beaumont Hawksworth, Esq., of Hawksworth, in the same county, upon the condition of his assuming the surname and arms of Fawkes, which he accordingly did.

The modern Mansion was erected by the Gentleman to whom the estate had been bequeathed, before mentioned : the architect employed was John Carr, Esq., of York. It was built in front of the old house also shewn in our View, to which it is attached, and which, as appears from an inscription over a door connecting the two edifices, was erected in the reign of Elizabeth. The apartments are spacious, the Dining-room was pictorially decorated by the celebrated Le Brun; the Drawing-room and Library contain some valuable pictures, of which the following are the principal.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A whole length of the Duchess of
Aremberg— <i>Vandyke.</i> | 8. Cattle— <i>Adrian Vandervelde.</i> |
| 2. A Magdalen— <i>Guido.</i> | 9. Susannah and the Elders— <i>Guercino.</i> |
| 3. A Madonna— <i>Carlo Dolci.</i> | 10. A Landscape— <i>Both.</i> |
| 4. Portrait of Lord Cottington— <i>Cornelius
Jansen.</i> | 11. A Gale of Wind— <i>Backhuysen.</i> |
| 5. A Flower Piece— <i>Rachel Ruisch.</i> | 12. Portrait of Remus, a celebrated
racer— <i>Stubbs.</i> |
| 6. Poultry— <i>Hondekoeter.</i> | 13. A small Landscape.— <i>Cuyp.</i> |
| 7. Dead Game— <i>Wieninx.</i> | 14. Portrait of Lady Hamilton— <i>Romney.</i> |

Some of Mr. Turner's paintings are also at Farnley Hall; his View of Dort, his Gale of Wind, called the *Red-cap*; two Sea-pieces, one a Calm, the other a Fresh Gale; and a large View of the Chateau de Chillon, on the Lake of Geneva.

The Breakfast-room is fitted up with old oak chests, &c. and in a magnificent cabinet are preserved many curious memorials of the troubles in the seventeenth century. Among these are several official documents, one of them a specimen of the instruments, called by the court party *Benivolences*, to which the ill-advised Charles I. resorted, for the purpose of obtaining money by forced loans without the consent of parliament; it is addressed to Thomas Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall, A. D. 1626. The others are military commissions, bearing the signatures of Cromwell and Fairfax. There is also the hat and sword of Cromwell; the swords, which belonged to Generals Lambert and Fairfax; and the old chair, and orderly drum, of the latter.

A handsome bay window in the old house, looking into the Flower Garden, was removed here from Lindley Hall in the same county, (an ancient seat of the Palmes family) by the present proprietor of Farnley, in 1814, together with a curious Gateway, from Menston Hall, formerly the seat of Colonel Charles Fairfax, and a Porch, bearing the date 1624, from Newhall, in the parish of Otley. The Gateway now forms the entrance into the Flower Garden, and through the Porch is the passage from the Garden into the Mansion itself. Adjacent to the House are some enormous Scotch firs, which impart a characteristic feature to the general aspect of this delightful seat. The Park abounds in romantic scenery of wood and rock, and is well stocked with red and fallow deer.

"About half a mile above," says Dr. Whitaker, "(an unusual distance from the manor-house) is the diminutive and antique Chapel, of which only the choir remains. At the west end is the original arch of the choir, with billet mouldings of the twelfth century. After the first nave was demolished, the choir underwent an enlargement eastward; but even this has single and narrow windows, not older than the time of Henry III. It is seldom that we see such appearances of high antiquity, at least in the north of England, attached to such humble foundations. It is, in the strict and canonical sense of the word, a chapel of ease to Otley, for here is no font, and there are no interments."—*Loidis and Elmete*, p. 192.

Mr. Fawkes was elected one of the representatives in parliament for the county of York in 1806. He is well known as a patron of British art, and has most liberally gratified the public by the exhibition of his matchless collection of drawings in water colours, for two successive seasons, at his town residence in Grosvenor Place.





Drawn by J. P. Nepean

Engraved by T. Barber

THE NEWINGTON HAM

Printed by J. Nepean, at the Newington Ham, and A. J. Nepean, at the Newington Ham, and A. J. Nepean, at the Newington Ham.

Heslington Hall, Yorkshire;

THE SEAT OF

HENRY YARBURGH, ESQ.

THIS ancient Seat is situated about two miles south-west from the city of York, and above ten miles from the town of Pocklington. As a building, the Mansion is a remarkably fine specimen of the age of Elizabeth, having remained, with little alteration; the ornamented Porch, ascended by steps, leads to the Hall, in length, forty-one feet; width, twenty-one feet; height twenty-eight feet: which has the appearance of much antiquity, and greatly resembles the hall of a college. At the lower end is a screen of oak, handsomely carved. On each side are placed two large oak tables, one of which is eighteen feet long, the other smaller, each formed of a single plank, of very great thickness. The roof is particularly admired for its elegant and elaborate workmanship. There are upwards of sixty different shields arranged on wainscot panels round the Hall, with the Family Arms and intermarriages up to the present time. The Family is of great antiquity, dating its origin in this country, from the period of the Norman Conquest, commencing with Eustachius, Lord of Yarburch, in the County of Lincoln, in the year 1066. In the Hall, are the following Portraits: Queen Elizabeth; Charles I., by *Vandyck*; James II., an admirable picture by *Wissing*; Charles II.; Henry, Prince of Wales, son to James I.; Prince Charles Edward, a good picture; the Duchess of Orleans, by Sir *P. Lely*; the Duchess of Grafton, by Sir *G. Kneller*; Lord Leicester, Archbishop Juxon, &c. &c., besides a great many Family portraits, many of them possessing much merit, and some of great antiquity, but in good preservation. Beyond the Hall, with which it communicates by folding-doors, is the Drawing-room, thirty feet in length, corresponding in style with the Hall. Adjoining to this are several other Apartments, and there was formerly a Gallery, in length one hundred and eight feet. All these were arranged as a suite of State Apartments for the reception of Queen Elizabeth, had her Majesty visited the

North, for whom this ancient Mansion was constructed under the direction of her Chancellor. The Gardens are extensive, and correspond with the antiquity of the House, the hollies and yew trees still retaining all the variety of form, which, in earlier times, was the prevalent style of gardening.

Heslington is in the Ouse and Derwent Wapentake, and the Township is partly in the liberty of St. Peter, at York.





Howsham Hall, Yorkshire;

THE SEAT OF

HENRY CHOLMLEY, ESQ.

HOWSHAM HALL is a large ancient quadrangular Mansion, situated on the east bank of the River Derwent, which takes its winding course through a beautiful valley, enriched with varied and delightful scenery. The House was built about the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the stone of which it is erected is said to have been brought from the ruins of Kirkham Abbey, about two miles and a half from this Seat, which was a Cistercian Monastery dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and originally founded by Sir Walter L'Espece, Knt. and Adelina his wife, in the year 1121, the 22d of Henry I. Howsham stands on a gently rising ground, within about half a mile of the river. The magnitude and antiquity of the Mansion give it an imposing appearance. Over the Porch are the Arms of four quarterings of the Family of Cholmley boldly sculptured; and the whole building is surmounted by a curious ornamental Parapet, Its grounds are embellished with plantations, laid out with infinite taste and judgment.

The Mansion lies between York and Malton, on the right of Spittle Bridge, about eight miles from Malton, and twelve from the city of York.

The family of Cholmley are a branch of the very ancient House of Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley, in Cheshire, and the contraction of the name of the Yorkshire branch is said to have taken place about the time of Henry VII. or VIII. After the dissolution of the Abbey of Whitby, its lands came partly by grant and partly by purchase into the possession of Sir Richard Cholmley, whose descendant, Sir Hugh Cholmley, in the time of the civil war, bravely defended the Castle of Scarborough for more than twelve months against the parliamentary army, and during the whole time of the siege his lady remained with him in the castle, and attended the sick and wounded. At length, having surrendered on honourable terms in 1645, Sir Hugh and his family went into exile; his estates were sequestered, and his seat at Whitby con-

verted into a garrison, and plundered of every thing valuable by the parliament's troops. He continued in exile till 1649, when his brother, Sir Henry Cholmley, found means to appease the parliament, and he was permitted to return to England; after which he joined with his brother, Sir Henry, and Sir Richard Crispe, in erecting an Alum work at Saltwick, which brought a great influx of inhabitants to Whitby.

About the middle of the last century, the family left their ancient seat at Whitby, which is situated on a hill on the west side of the town, between the church and the ruins of the Abbey, only a small part of which remains, and made Howsham, their chief country residence.

The late Nathaniel Cholmley, Esquire, of Howsham, betook himself early to the profession of arms, and had his horse killed under him at the battle of Dettingen; but on the death of his father, he retired to his paternal estate, and represented, successively, the towns of Aldborough and Boroughbridge in parliament.





Engraved by F. Hay

RIPAX PARK,

1841.

Drawn by J. J. Neale

Kippax Park, Yorkshire;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS DAVISON BLAND, ESQ.

KIPPAX is situated at the distance of nine miles south-east from Leeds, and five from Pontefract, in a fine open country. The Park is large and beautiful, rising to the Mansion, which was originally founded by Sir Thomas Bland, Knight, in the reign of Elizabeth. A part only of the ancient front still remains in the centre of the building. The fabric was much enlarged about the latter end of the seventeenth century, and many additions have subsequently been made. The principal front, including the offices now extends six hundred feet in length: the whole built of a yellow stone.

The Family of Bland was anciently seated at Bland's Gill in Yorkshire; a younger son of which House was Robert Bland, Esq. of Leeming, in the North-Riding, whose posterity continued the principal line; the male issue of the chief House of Blands Gill soon failing. Robert Bland, Esq., was the father of Richard Bland, Esq. of Great Leeming, whose eldest son, Sir Thomas Bland, Knight, settled at Kippax Park in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under whom and her successor King James I., he faithfully discharged several offices and employments. He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Estoft, Esq. of Redness, in Yorkshire, who brought him a good estate, as well as alliances in blood, being descended from many ancient families in the county of York, which is evident from her family quarterings; thus marshalled, Ward, Hotham, Ufflet, Waterton, Mowbray, Blyke, Wroughton, &c. Sir Thomas Bland died 26th December, 1612, and was buried at St. Gregory's, London: his son Sir Thomas Bland, was knighted by King James I. at Whitehall, May 30th, 1604, and had in marriage Catherine, eldest daughter of John, Lord Saville of Pontefract, by whom he was father of Sir Thomas Bland, who bore a part in several brave actions performed by the Royalists, being Major of Horse; and was one of the Yorkshire gentlemen who seized the Castle of Pontefract for the King, and afterwards defended it so well. His eldest son, Thomas Bland. Esq., having been likewise active in the service of his

Prince against the Parliamentarians, was, in consideration of his own and his father's loyalty and services, advanced to the degree of a Baronet in the lifetime of his father, August 30th, 1642, and having suffered much in his fortune by sequestrations and compositions for his estate, on account of his loyalty, died in 1657, having left issue by Rosamond his wife, daughter of Francis Neville, Esq. of Chevet, in Yorkshire, Sir Francis Bland, Bart., who married Jane, daughter of Sir William Lowther, Knight, of Great Preston, in Yorkshire, and left two sons, Sir Thomas and Sir John, both successively Baronets. Sir John Bland, Bart., only surviving son of the last mentioned Sir John, who died 25th October, 1715; went in the retinue of the Bishop of London, the Lord Privy Seal, and her Majesty Queen Anne's Plenipotentiary, to the Congress of Utrecht, in the lifetime of his father: he was also M. P. for the County Palatine of Lancaster, and died in 1743, leaving two sons, Sir John who died in France unmarried, and Sir Hungerford Bland who also succeeded to the title of Baronet, and died a bachelor, when the title became extinct. The Estate descended jointly to his two surviving sisters, Anne and Elizabeth, who, both dying unmarried, devised it to Thomas Davison Bland, Esq., grandson of Thomas Davison, Esq., of Blakiston, in the county of Durham, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir John Bland, Baronet, their grandfather. He married in 1776, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Godfrey Meynell of Yeldersley, in Derbyshire, and died on the 27th of April, 1794; when the present possessor, Thomas Davison Bland, Esq., succeeded to the property and estate. In 1812, he married Apollonia, daughter of the late Charles Philip Lord Stourton.





THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING

UNIVERSITY BUILDING

Kirklees Hall, Yorkshire :

THE SEAT OF

SIR GEORGE ARMYTAGE, BART.

DRAYTON, in the *Polyolbion*, describing the progress of the river Calder, which flows near this Mansion, and afterwards falls into the river Aire, has the following lines :

" It chanced she in her course on *Kirkley* cast her eye,
Where merry Robin Hood, that honest thief, doth lie."

Its being the traditionary burial-place of that celebrated outlaw, renders the spot particularly interesting to the admirers of our ancient poetry. Kirklees, Kirkleys, or Kirkleghees Abbey, situated in the woods between Halifax and Wakefield, in the deanery of Pontefract, and archdeaconry of the West Riding, was a Cistercian nunnery, founded in honour of the Virgin Mary and Saint James, by Reynerus Flandrensis, in the reign of K. Henry II. about which time Robin Hood was born.

That extraordinary character, either from necessity or choice, retired with a chosen band to the woods and forests, with which, especially in the northern parts of the kingdom, immense tracts were at that time covered, of these he chiefly frequented Barnsdale in Yorkshire, and Sherwood in Nottinghamshire.

" The merry pranks he play'd, would ask an age to tell,
And the adventures strange that Robin Hood befel."

DRAYTON.

At length the infirmities of old age increasing upon him, and desirous to be relieved in a fit of sickness, by being let blood, he applied for that purpose to his kinswoman, the Prioress of Kirklees, celebrated for her skill in physic, by whom he was however treacherously suffered to bleed to death. This event happened on the 18th of November, 1247, in the 31st year of king Henry III., and about the 37th year of Robin Hood's age. He was interred under some trees, at a short distance from the abbey, where a stone supposed to cover his grave is still shewn, and is railed round.

" And there they buried bold Robin Hood
Near to the fair Kirkleys."

OLD BALLAD.

The descent of the family of Armytage, according to a pedigree by Henry St. George, Norroy King of Arms, 1637, and an ancient roll of the family, mentioned by Thoresby, in the History of Leeds, can be deduced from the time of King Stephen to William Armytage, of Kirklees, who lived in the reign of Edward IV. ; from him descended Francis Armytage, Esq., who was created a Baronet by king Charles the First. The title was enjoyed by five successive members of the family. Sir George Armytage, the fifth Baronet, dying without issue, the title became extinct, and the estates were devised to his cousin, Samuel Armytage, Esq., who was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, in the 12th year of king George II., July 4, 1738: he died in the year 1747, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Armytage, Bart., who represented the city of York in Parliament, and went a volunteer with General Blythe to the coast of France, where he was unfortunately killed at St. Cas, in 1758, in the 27th year of his age. Being unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother, Sir George Armytage, Bart. who likewise represented the city of York in Parliament. He married Maria, eldest daughter and coheiress of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., of Wooley Park and Hickleton in Yorkshire. Sir George Armytage, the present proprietor of Kirklees Hall, is the fourth Baronet of the new creation, and married, first, Mary, eldest daughter of Lord Suffield, and secondly, in 1791, Mary, daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq., by whom he has three sons and two daughters.





Engraved by J. Barber

LEIGHTON HALL.

J. BARBER

Printed by J. Neale

Leighton Hall, the residence of the late Lord Leighton, was built by Sir John Leighton, Bart. in 1780. It is a fine example of the English style of architecture, and is now the property of the Earl of Leighton.

Ledston Hall, Yorkshire;

THE RESIDENCE OF

CHRISTOPHER WILSON, ESQ.

ABOUT five miles from Pontefract, in a north-westerly direction, and about the same distance north-west from Ferrybridge, is situated the elevated ridge, upon whose brow stands Ledston Hall. It declines immediately to the rich lands on the banks of the river Aire, here augmented by its sister stream, the Calder, and commands an extensive and diversified prospect of the wild mountains separating this county from Lancashire, and the northern extremity of the Derbyshire Peak.

The Mansion was erected about the time of king James I.: it is of stone, and occupies three sides of a quadrangle. The principal entrance is ascended by steps, under which is a passage leading to the offices.

The Estate was purchased towards the conclusion of the sixteenth century by Henry Witham, Esq., and his grandson, of the same name, sold it to Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Strafford, by whom the old Hall was made a stately edifice. This highly-gifted unfortunate nobleman was the eldest son of Sir W. Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, in this county, Bart., of the very ancient family of Wentworth, by Anne, daughter of Robert Atkinson, of Stowell, county of Gloucester, Esq. He was born April 13, 1593, and received his first public employment, that of Custos Rotulorum for the West Riding, in 1614. After vigorously opposing the government in the House of Commons for several years, he as zealously, in 1628, began to promote its designs, and was, in consequence, advanced in succession to the titles of Baron and Viscount Wentworth. In 1631-2, he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, and in 1639, was created Earl of Strafford, made Lord Lieutenant of that county, where, as Lord Clarendon acknowledges, "he indulged some acts of power to his own appetite and passion;" and these, in conjunction with his too manifest contempt of legal authority, led to his impeachment in 1640, subsequent attainder, and death. The magnanimity which he displayed at his execution, on the 12th of May, 1641, has always been a subject for melancholy admiration. His life seems to have been willingly sacrificed to defer the period of his sovereign's ruin, although the most fervent eulo-

gists of that sovereign must condemn him for permitting the immolation.

Lord Strafford was thrice married; his last wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Rhodes, survived him: by his second lady, Arabella, daughter of the Earl of Clare, he had a son, who succeeded to the earldom. He had also several daughters.

The second Earl of Strafford sold the Ledston property to Sir John Lewys, of Marre, in Yorkshire, descended from a Welsh family. This gentleman, says Thoresby, "added much to the beauty of the House, Gardens, and Park, which he surrounded with a stone wall, and adorned with a stately Lodge." Sir John's elder daughter and co-heiress, Elizabeth, married Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon; and their daughter, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, made fresh improvements at Ledston Hall, where she resided, and where, after an active life of piety and benevolence, she died unmarried, Dec. 22, 1739, at the age of 58. There is a monument to her memory in the adjacent parish church at Ledsham, where her remains were deposited, and where also, affixed to a column, is a table of injunctions addressed by her Ladyship to the parochial minister. This contains excellent advice; but, as the late Vicar of Whalley smartly remarks, and with great truth, in his *Loidis and Elmete*, "it savours of a species of lay episcopacy, to which devout and honourable women are apt to addict themselves."





Engraved by J. P. H. & Co.

METHLEY HALL.
YORKSHIRE.

Printed by J. P. H. & Co.

London: Published by J. P. H. & Co., 11, Abchurch Lane, in the City of London.

Methley Park, Yorkshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN SAVILE,

EARL OF MEXBOROUGH.

THIS ancient Mansion is seated in a beautiful and verdant Park, well stocked with deer, on the slope of a hill, between Wakefield and Leeds, five miles north-east from the former place, and about six from the town of Pontefract. It was originally built in the reign of James I., but many alterations have subsequently been made, giving the house, in appearance a modern character. It is surmounted by a bold cornice and balustrades, and the Arms of the Family of four quarterings, with the supporters and crest, adorn the Pediment of the front. The House is not very large, but its interior is exceedingly handsome and well arranged, containing upon the ground floor a spacious Hall, a Dining-room, thirty-seven feet by twenty-seven, not including the large Bow Window; an elegant Drawing-room, thirty-seven feet by twenty-five, its ceiling in ornamental compartments, green, gold, and white, and the walls hung with crimson damask, with gilt mouldings, &c.; the Chimney-piece is a handsome entablature, supported by Ionic columns of Sienna marble. The chambers above are equally elegant in their decoration: the principal are, the Green Velvet Bed Room, nineteen feet by eighteen; the entablature of the Chimney-piece is here supported by Corinthian columns of Sienna marble, with gilt capitals. The Crimson Damask Room, twenty-three feet by eighteen, the ceiling in compartments of white and gold, round the room are gilded festoons, disposed with taste; it has a small dressing-room adjoining. The Chintz Room, twenty-five feet by eighteen, in which are two Indian figures, three feet high, in glass cases; this also communicates with a dressing-room, eighteen feet by twelve, neatly as well as richly fitted up. The Mansion is altogether considered to be much better finished in respect to the decoration of the interior than most of its size in the kingdom. In the Park is a remarkably fine piece of water, and a great variety of beautiful prospects; the Views from the House are both pleasing and extensive.

The Saviles are a very ancient family in this county, where they have constantly resided even prior to the year 1300. From Sir John Savile, of Savile Hall, descended Thomas Savile, who married the daughter and heir of Sir Richard Tankersley, Knt., by whom he had two sons, Sir John Savile and Sir Henry Savile, who about the year 1300, married Ellen, daughter and heir to Thomas Copley, of Copley, in Yorkshire, and in her right possessed that lordship. Nicholas Savile, his fourth son, settled at New Hall, whose son, John Savile, Esq. had a third son, Henry Savile, Esq. who was seated at Bradley, near Halifax, in Yorkshire. Sir John Savile, his eldest son, was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer 26th Eliz., he was knighted in 1603, and died 1606. His eldest son, Sir Henry, was of Methley, and was created a Baronet in 1611. At his death, in 1633, the Baronetage expired. John Savile, Esq., his half brother, succeeded to the estates at Methley, &c. His direct descendant, John Savile, Esq. was Member of Parliament for Hedon, in Yorkshire, in 1747, and installed a Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath in 1749, and in 1753 was created Lord Pollington, of Longford, in Ireland, and, 27th December, 1765, was advanced in the Peerage as Viscount Pollington and Earl of Mexborough, of Lifford, in the county of Donegal. He died 12th February, 1778, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, second and present Earl of Mexborough.





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1857

Newby Park, Yorkshire;

THE RESIDENCE OF

JOHN CHARLES RAMSDEN, ESQ. M. P.

THIS Mansion is situated at the distance of five miles north-east of the town of Rippon, near Topcliffe, upon an estate which has been the property of the family of Robinson for nearly two centuries. The House was built by Sir William Robinson, Bart. in the year 1721, from the designs of Colin Campbell; the elevation is extremely elegant. In the centre division, which projects boldly from the wings, is a handsome pediment, in the tympan of which is a guideron shield bearing the arms of Robinson and other sculptured ornaments; this is supported by four Ionic columns in fine proportion and raised by three steps. The windows to the first story are pedimented; a bold frieze and blocked cornice, surmounted by a balustrade surrounds the whole centre; the wings are connected by corridors of the Ionic order. Its plan comprises a Hall, with rooms to the left and right, the principal staircase, other small rooms, and a handsome Saloon.

The Park, which is bounded on the east by the river Swale, is well stocked with deer, and its varied surface is adorned with fine old timber, an obelisk, &c.

Sir Metcalfe Robinson, who was created a baronet by King Charles II., was the first of this family that settled at Newby upon Swale, in Hallekeld Wapentake. He died at this seat Feb. 6, 1689, without surviving issue, and was succeeded in his estate by his nephew and heir Sir William Robinson, the founder of the present Mansion, who had a new patent of baronetage the year of his uncle's death. He represented the city of York in parliament from 1697 to 1722, and died in 1736, æt. 81, leaving five sons, of whom Thomas, the fourth son, was created Baron Grantham in the county of Lincoln, April 7, 1761, in the first year of George III.

Upon the death of William Weddell, Esq. April 29, 1792, Newby Hall, near Boroughbridge, devolved to Lord Grantham, since which time, his lordship has made that seat his residence, and Newby Park, which is still the property of Lord Grantham, has been rented from the year 1814 by the present occupier, who is the eldest son of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. of Byrom in this county. He married in 1814, Isabella, youngest daughter of Thomas Lord Dundas, and is now representative of the borough of Malton in parliament.







Temple Newsam, Yorkshire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE MARCHIONESS OF HERTFORD.

UPON the site of this noble and spacious Mansion, stood formerly a Preceptory, belonging to the Knights Templars, whence it derives its name of Temple Newsam. After the suppression of that order, the estate was granted by Edward III. to Sir John Darcie, in whose descendants it remained until the time of Thomas, Lord Darcy, who, after having experienced many signal marks of his sovereign's grace and estimation, was at length beheaded on Tower Hill, 30th of Henry VIII., on suspicion of having traitorously delivered up the Castle of Pomfret to the Yorkshiremen, who were then in arms, and in open insurrection, by the name of "The Pilgrimage of Grace," and this his seat and estate was given by king Henry VIII. to Matthew, Earl of Lennox, whose son, Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, and father of James I., was born here. King James I. granted it to the Duke of Lennox, of whom it was purchased by Sir Anthony Ingram, who erected the present magnificent structure. Its situation, upon the north bank of the Aire, is bold and commanding, surrounded by a beautiful and extremely fertile country, watered by one of the most considerable rivers in Yorkshire, at the distance of four miles from Leeds, and about fourteen from York. The house covers a great extent of ground, its plan is that of an half H, and the architecture is a fine specimen of the period in which it was built. The most remarkable enrichment is the parapet of the roof of open stone work, containing these sentences, "ALL GLORY AND PRAISE BE GIVEN TO GOD THE FATHER, THE SON, AND HOLY GHOST ON HIGH, PEACE UPON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN, HONOUR AND TRUE ALLEGIANCE TO OUR GRACIOUS KING, LOVING AFFECTIONS AMONGST HIS SUBJECTS, HEALTH AND PLENTY WITHIN THIS HOUSE."

The apartments are numerous and spacious : the Library, twenty-four feet square, is divided by Corinthian columns, a very handsome room ; there is a very neat chapel altar-piece in the passage : but the finest apartment is the Gallery of Pictures, one hundred and nine feet in length, by about twenty in breadth, containing a numerous collection by the most celebrated Masters, of which we are enabled to give a correct list. Sir Henry Ingram, of Temple Newsam, was, by king Charles II. created Baron Ingram of Irvine and Viscount Irvine, May 3, 1661. His successor, Arthur, the third Viscount, married Isabel, the daughter of John Rich Michel, Esq., of Hills, in the county of Sussex, by whom he left seven sons, Edward fourth Viscount, Richard, Arthur, Henry, Charles, and George, who successively enjoyed the title of Viscount Irvine, which devolved upon the nephew of the last mentioned, Charles, the tenth Viscount Irvine, whose eldest daughter, Isabella Ann Ingram Shepherd,

is now Marchioness of Hertford. The last Viscount Irvine died at Temple Newsam, 19 June, 1778, when his large estates descended to his daughter. The late Marquess of Hertford, on 18 Dec. 1807, obtained his Majesty's authority, in compliance with the will of Charles, Viscount Irvine, to take the surname of Ingram before the family name of Seymour, and also to write the said surname of Ingram before all titles of honour; and also to bear the arms of Ingram, viz.; Ermine, on a fess, Gules, three escallop shells, Or, quarterly, with those of Seymour and Conway.

A List of the Pictures at Temple Newsam.

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| St. John preaching in the Wilderness— <i>Guido</i> . | Sheep and Cattle— <i>Rosa di Tivoli</i> . |
| Moses Striking the Rock— <i>Sebastian Bourdon</i> . | A large Battle-piece— <i>Bourgognone</i> . |
| Children in the Fiery Furnace— <i>Spranger</i> . | Promethens, very fine— <i>Vandyck</i> . |
| Christ Discoursing with the Rabbi— <i>Rembrandt</i> . | <i>Bourgognone</i> , by himself. |
| A view of Rome, copied from <i>Canaletti</i> . | St. Margaret and the Dragon— <i>Guido</i> . |
| Portrait of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, full length— <i>Vandyck</i> . | Seafight, Van Tromp Victorious— <i>William Vanderveldt the Younger</i> . |
| Two Boys' Heads— <i>Rubens</i> . | A Battle— <i>Bourgognone</i> . |
| Horses— <i>Van Bloem</i> . | Companion to ditto— <i>Ditto</i> . |
| Companion to ditto— <i>Ditto</i> . | Fruit and Vegetables— <i>Michael Angelo di Campidoglio</i> . |
| The Holy Family, a large picture— <i>Rubens</i> . | Companion to ditto—both very doubtful. |
| Two small pictures— <i>Bourgognone</i> . | The Beast Market at Rome. |
| Elizabeth, the Virgin, and Boys— <i>Nicolo Poussin</i> . | St. John Baptizing Christ. |
| Dead Christ and Virgin— <i>Annibal Carracci</i> . | Descent from the Cross— <i>Albert Durer</i> , very fine indeed, but possessing all the stiffness of the master. |
| Sea-piece, and Companion— <i>Vanderveldt</i> . | Sea-piece and its Companion— <i>Bourgognone</i> . |
| Landscape, with Figures— <i>Mola</i> . | Fowls, a large picture— <i>Hondekoeter</i> . |
| Jupiter and Europa, a large picture— <i>Luca Giordano</i> . | A Landscape. |
| Cephalus and Procris— <i>Schalcken</i> . | A Waterfall and its Companion— <i>Bourgognone</i> . |
| Charity— <i>Polemberg</i> . | Two small pictures— <i>Ditto</i> . |
| Christ Praying in the Garden, an indifferent picture— <i>Molasso</i> . | Shepherd's Boy— <i>Sir Joshua Reynolds</i> . |
| Christ, the Virgin, and St. John. | A Boar Hunt, large— <i>John Fytt</i> . |
| St. Simeon bearing Christ.— <i>Elizabetta Surani</i> . | Two small pictures— <i>Bourgognone</i> . |
| Two small pictures, supposed by <i>Bourgognone</i> . | Fruit and Vegetables— <i>Michael Angelo di Campidoglio</i> . |
| Prince Maurice, a full length, in a black suit— <i>Mireveldt</i> . | Companion— <i>Ditto</i> . |
| Dancing Boys, well drawn, and beautifully painted— <i>Rothenamer</i> . | A View, with Buildings, &c.— <i>Watteau</i> . |
| Diana and Nymphs. | Companion to ditto— <i>Ditto</i> . |
| Companion to ditto. | Fragment, with Rocks, &c. |
| View of Roman Baths, copy from <i>Canaletti</i> . | The Half-length. |
| Portrait of Sir Arthur Ingram the elder, Founder of this Seat, full length, in a black suit. | A Storm, large— <i>Bourgognone</i> . |
| Diana and Nymphs— <i>Polemberg</i> . | A Dutch Market— <i>Van Huysen</i> . |
| A small picture, by <i>Paul Veronese</i> . | A Head— <i>Cornelius Jansen</i> . |
| A Philosopher Contemplating, companion to ditto. | Assumption of the Virgin— <i>Sebastian Concha</i> . |
| A large Battle-piece— <i>Bourgognone</i> . | Cattle— <i>Rosa di Tivoli</i> . |
| A Landscape— <i>Asselin</i> . | Land Storm and Banditti— <i>Bourgognone</i> . |
| Rembrandt, very broad, but doubtful if painted by himself. | Landscape, doubtful if by <i>Claude</i> . |
| | Christ and St. John— <i>Vandyck</i> . |
| | Head of Smith, one of the Reformers— <i>Holbein</i> . |

The above are all in the Gallery, in another apartment is a fine Portrait of the present Marchioness of Hertford, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.





Drawn by J. Neale.

THIRKLEBY.

Engraved by T. Mathews.

Thirkleby, Yorkshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR THOMAS FRANKLAND, BART.

F. R. AND L. S.

THIRKLEBY, three miles from Thirsk and seven from Easingwold, is a handsome Mansion, erected from the designs of James Wyatt, with a fine white stone. It is pleasantly situated near the foot of the Hambleton Hills; the verdant surface of the Park is graced with trees of venerable appearance, and clumps of well-grown plantations. The horizon to the west, extends from thirty to forty miles. Hood Hill, on the north-east, was the scene of an engagement between a chosen band of about three hundred men, sent by King Henry II., and the banditti who at that time infested the mountains of Sutton under Whitestone Cliff, and spread their ravages into all the neighbouring villages and hamlets. The Parish Church forms a pleasing object from the pleasure grounds. It was rebuilt by Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. in 1722, but contains several ancient monuments to various branches of the family. Soon after the restoration of Charles II. we find William Frankland, Esq., of Thirkleby, in the county of York, created to the dignity and degree of a Baronet, by letters patent bearing date December 24, 1660. His eldest son and heir, Sir Thomas Frankland, married the youngest daughter of Sir John Russell, by Frances, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector. The following character of the second Baronet is from Mackay's Memoirs, written in 1713.

“Sir Thomas Frankland, Postmaster General, is chief of a very good family in Yorkshire, with a very good estate. His being my Lord Fauconberg's nephew, and marrying a grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, first recommended him to King William, who at the Revolution made him Commissioner of the Excise, and in some years after Governor of the Post Office. By abundance of application, he understands that office better than any man in England; and notwithstanding we had no intercourse with France last war, he improved that revenue to ten thou-

sand pounds a year more than it was in the most flourishing years. He was the first that directed a correspondence with Spain and Portugal, and all our foreign plantations, to the great advantage of our traffic, and is turned for greater matters, when the government shall think fit to employ him. The Queen, by reason of his great capacity and honesty, hath continued him in the office of Paymaster General. He is a gentleman of a very sweet, easy, affable disposition; of good sense, extremely zealous for the constitution of his country, yet does not seem over forward; keeps an exact unity amongst the officers under him, and encourages them in their duty, through a peculiar familiarity, by which he obliges them, and keeps up the dignity of being master. He is a handsome man, middle stature, towards forty years old."

Sir Thomas Frankland died October 29, 1726, leaving by his Lady seven sons and three daughters; the eldest, Sir Thomas Frankland, succeeded to the title and estates, and was returned Member of Parliament for Thirsk in five successive Parliaments. He was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Charles Henry Frankland, son of Henry Frankland, Esq., of Mattersea. During the time he was Consul General for Portugal, he was buried four hours under the ruins in the great earthquake at Lisbon, November 1, 1755, but fortunately escaped death, and returned to his own country. He died at Bath, without issue, January 11, 1768, and was succeeded in his title and estate by his brother Sir Thomas Frankland, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who was ultimately appointed Admiral of the White. He married in May, 1743, Sarah, granddaughter of Chief Justice Rhett, of South Carolina, in North America, by whom he had five sons and eight daughters. Henry, the eldest son, died an infant, and his second son, at the death of his father at Bath in 1784, succeeded to the estate and title.





James J. Neale

THE FOUNTAIN
OF KNOWLEDGE

Engraved by J. H. Ham

Pen Pont, Brecknockshire;

THE SEAT OF

PENRY WILLIAMS, ESQ.

PEN PONT is pleasantly and romantically situated at the distance of five miles from the town of Brecon in the beautiful vale of Usk, upon the road to Carmarthen about midway between Trecastle and Brecon. The house stands upon a gentle elevation at a short distance from the river, which with its bridge are shewn in our view. The Usk rises in the mountains above Trecastle on the borders of Carmarthenshire, which it separates from this county for a short distance, and taking an easterly course, it flows rapidly through the valley in which Pen Pont is situated, hills luxuriantly clothed with wood rise on each side the beautiful stream, abounding with fish, including salmon and trout, for the latter of which it is greatly celebrated; after passing Brecon the Usk, running nearly south, falls into the Severn.

The situation of Pen Pont commands all the beauties of the romantic scenery amid which it is placed. Hill rising above hill, interspersed with cultivation, even to the mountains south of Brecon, called Arthur's Chain, or the Brecknockshire Beacons. These are considered the highest in South Wales, rising 2,550 feet above the level of the river Usk.

The Park at Pen Pont is richly wooded, and in the pleasure grounds is to be seen the easy disposition of modern improvement, as laid out by the late and present possessor; all obstructions towards the vale are removed, allowing one great avenue to intersect the park, they clumped the rest, and formed intermediate lawns with great taste and elegance. The ornamented tract of ground surrounding a little church with its adjoining cemetery, is not the least worth observation at Pen Pont, and every one must be struck with the chaste propriety and decorous simplicity with which this sacred inclosure is adorned.

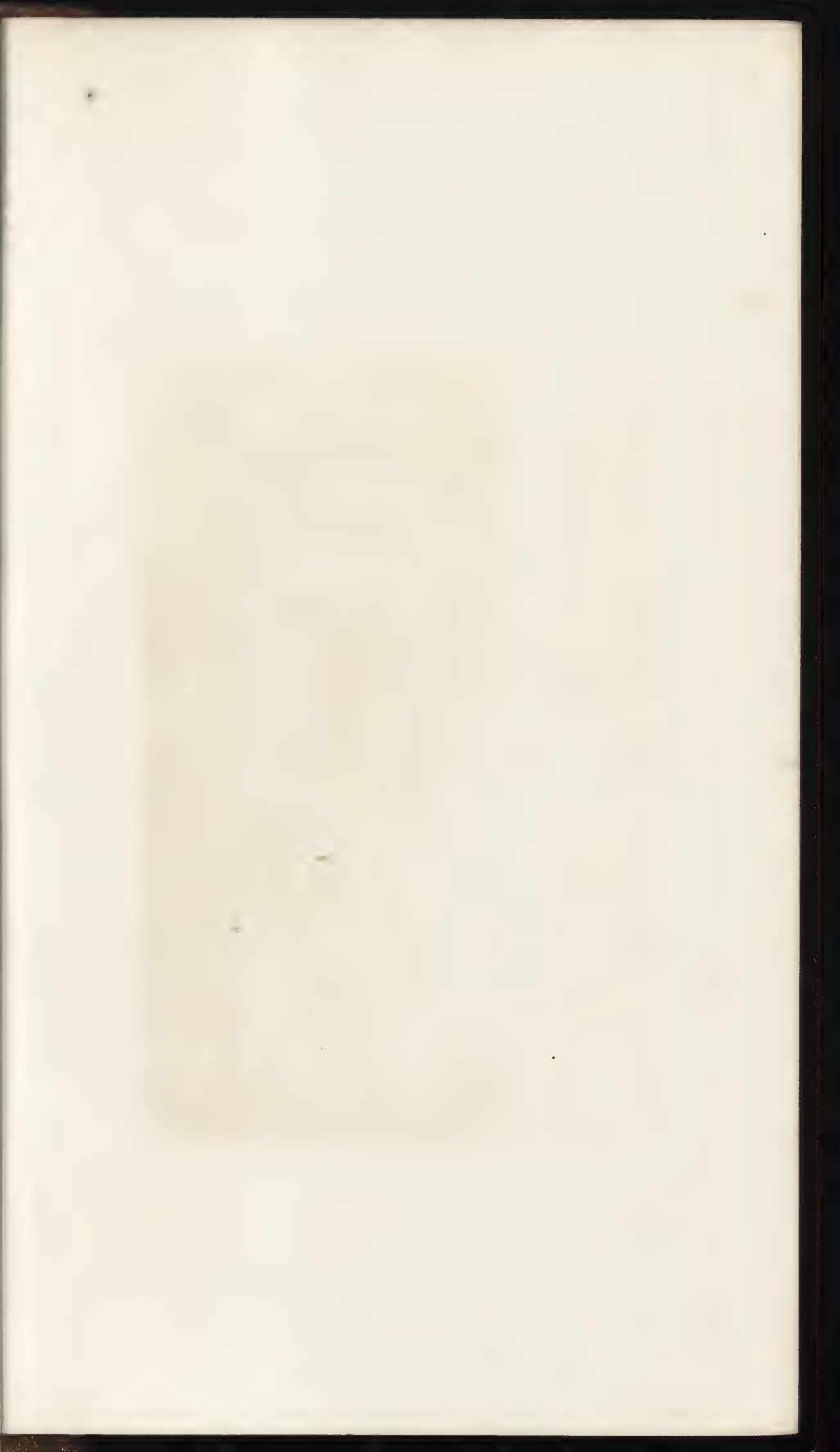
There are several branches of the family of Williams, seated in the immediate neighbourhood of Pen Pont, at Aberbran, Abercamlais, &c. who are all descendants from Sir Thomas Bullen as well as Sir David Gam; and in the ancient pedigree remaining in the possession of the present proprietor of this seat, the family are styled Williams *als* Bullen. There is a very fine portrait of the unfortunate Anna Bullen in the collection at Pen Pont.

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Goggerddan, Cardiganshire;

THE SEAT OF

PRYSE PRYSE, ESQ. M. P.

THIS ancient Mansion, surrounded by woods of vast extent, of the finest growth, in a most beautiful picturesque country, was, in days of yore, the abode of warriors, bards, and nobles of the first distinction, from whom the present worthy owner is lineally descended, as may be seen in a pedigree (A. D. 1038), in high preservation, now in possession of the family.

In the Lawn, at a short distance from the House, down the fertile Vale of Clarach, to the north-west, you have an expansive view of St. George's Channel; and to the eastward, through the woodlands, leading gradually up the rich mineral hills of Cwensemlog, or Welsh Potosi, where Sir Hugh Myddelton amassed the wealth which enabled him to supply the City of London with water by the New River, you perceive, majestically towering above the rest, one of the summits of Plinlimmon; and from various situations near the place are observed several interesting remains of antiquity, such as encampments, tumuli, and cromlechs, once the hallowed grounds of druids, bards, and mighty chieftains.

At the distance of three miles is the much frequented sea-bathing place Aberystwith, for the borough of which, together with those of Cardigan and Lampeter, Mr. Pryse is the representative in Parliament. Thus situated, this ancient edifice, although not remarkable for architectural structure, is known to its numerous visitants to afford good cheer, the poor never failing to have their wants relieved, nor the rich the hospitality that keeps pace with the expenditure of a splendid fortune.

Goggerddan, or Gogerthan, as it is sometimes spelt, was the birth-place of Jevan ap Rhydderch ap Jevan Llwyd, a poet of some eminence, who flourished between the years 1410 and 1440, and who at that time owned this estate.







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Dinevor Castle, Carmarthenshire;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE TALBOT RICE DE CARDONNEL,
LORD DINEVOR.

THE ancient Castle of Dinas-fawr, the habitation of the Princes of South Wales, stands on a bold and woody eminence, overlooking the River Tyvi; and in the valley beneath, at about a mile distant, is situated the Mansion which now bears the name of Dinevor Castle. The scenery around is very beautiful, consisting of a rich profusion of wood and lawn. But what particularly recommends it, is the great variety of ground, which forms the landscape so pleasingly described in Dyer's poem of "*Grongar Hill*."

Spenser in the *Fairy Queen*, Book III. Can. iii., with that splendour of imagination, which brightens all his descriptions, conceives the Cave of Merlin to be seated among the woody scenes of Dinevor.

"To Maridunum, that is now by change
Of name *Caer-Merdin* called, they took their way;
There the wise Merlin whilom wout, they say,
To make his wonne low underneath the ground,
In a deep delve, far from the view of day,
That of no living wight he mote be found,
When so he counselled, with his sprights incompast round,

And if thou ever happen that same way
To travel, go to see that dreadful place;
It is a hideous hollow, cave-like bay,
Under a rock that lies a little space
From the swift *Tyvi*, tumbling down apace,
Emongst the woody hills of *Dinevawr*:
But dare thou not, I charge, in any case
To enter into that same baleful bower
For fear the cruel fiends should thee unawares devour."

The first Castle on this spot was built by Roderic the Great, and bequeathed by him to his son, Cadell, as the future Residence of the Princes of South Wales, but it is impossible to say to whom the present remains of this Fortress are to be ascribed; they comprise an open area about 105 feet long, by about 90 feet wide, which was enclosed by high walls of great thickness. There appear to have been originally strong Towers at each of the angles; two of these yet remain, a square one on

the north-east, and a large round Tower immediately over a tremendous precipice on the south-east. An Apartment in the latter, used to be kept in order for the reception of visitors, until a few years ago it was destroyed by an accidental fire.

The successors of Cadell removed the seat of government to Carmarthen, where it was continued for several years, until the progress of the English arms, and the settlement of the Anglo-Norman invaders along the coast, obliged them to return again to Dinevor, when the Castle was repaired or rebuilt. This was one of the last places held by the descendants of Roderic.

Lord Dinevor is descended in a direct line from Uryan, Prince of Reged, which principality comprised the district between the rivers Neath, in Glamorganshire, and the Tyvi, in Carmarthenshire.

The Dinevor Estates were granted by Henry VII. to Sir Rhys ap Thomas Fitz Uryan, who is mentioned by the best historians as a principal commander at the battle of Bosworth; he was afterwards elected one of the Knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter, upon which Fuller, in his *Worthies*, observes, "Well might he give him a garter, by whose effectual help he had recovered a crown." In the time of his grandson, Rice ap Griffith Fitz Uryan, Esquire, the assumption of Fitz Uryan, united with the immense possessions and unbounded popularity of the family, was construed into a design to assert the independence of the Principality, and dis sever it from the English government, and the whole supposed to be part of a concerted plan to depose Henry and bring James V., of Scotland, to the throne of England. On such frivolous grounds, was this young chieftain arraigned for high treason, found guilty, and beheaded in 1531. On the accession of Queen Mary, his only son, Griffith ap Rice Fitz Uryan, had his blood restored, and received back part of the Estates. King Charles the First relinquished to Henry Rice, Esquire, all that were at that time in the hands of the crown, which estates are still in the possession of the family, though but a small portion of the princely possessions of their ancestors.

The House of Dinevor has always held considerable influence in the county of Carmarthen, and has, in several instances, furnished its Parliamentary Representatives.

The Barony of Dinevor was originally granted to William, the first Earl Talbot: he married Mary, daughter and heir of Adam de Cardonnel, whose daughter, Cecil, became the wife of George Rice, Esquire, the descendant of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. Upon the death of the first Lord Dinevor, in 1782, his daughter became Baroness Dinevor; and by the will of the late Countess, took the name and arms of De Cardonnel, in 1787. Her Ladyship died on the 14th March, 1793, and was succeeded by her eldest son, George Talbot Rice de Cardonnel, the present Baron Dinevor.





The Village of Redwood

CLANRAN

THE CLANRAN

THE CLANRAN

Glanbran, Carmarthenshire;

THE SEAT OF

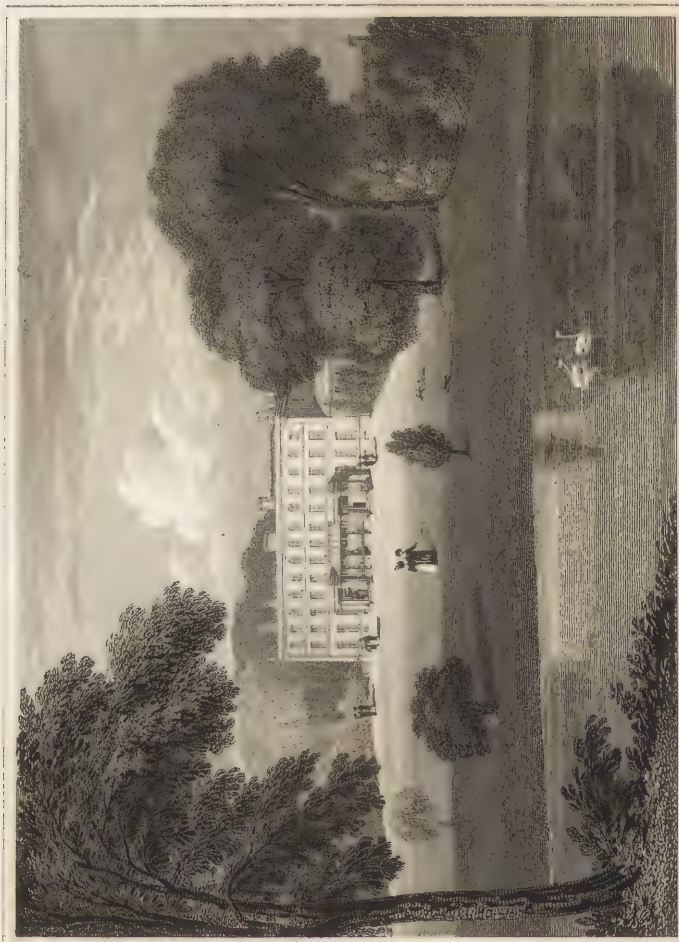
COLONEL SACKVILLE FREDERICK HENRY
GWYNNE.

GLANBRAN stands in a Park finely wooded and well stocked with deer, about three miles from the town of Llandovery on the road to Builth, in a most romantic vale formed by hills of gentle acclivity through which flows the little river Brân from whence the estate derives its name. This stream abounds in fish, particularly with a delicious species of trout. After watering the lawn immediately in front of the mansion, it receives the waters of Gwydderig at Llandovery and unites with the Towey a short distance below that town.

The House is a large and handsome quadrangular building of stone, three stories in height; the centre slightly projecting, is finished as well as the angles with rusticated quoins; the whole is surmounted with balustrades, and crowned with vases. Our view, taken from the opposite side of the little river shews the principal front. It is one of the most considerable in this part of the country, enjoying the advantage of a most beautiful prospect and being well sheltered by the lofty hills that rise behind it. Over the pediment of the entrance is a shield containing the armorial quarterings of the possessor, whose ancestors have resided on this estate for some centuries. The Gwynnes are a branch of the numerous and ancient family of that name in the adjoining county of Brecon.







Engraved by J. A. Verrill.

ORIELTON. *Private School.*

From the North.

Orielton, Pembrokeshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR JOHN OWEN, BART., M.P.

ORIELTON is situated at the distance of three miles from Pembroke, from which town the ride is inexpressibly beautiful. After crossing Mouncton bridge, and ascending a steep hill near the Priory ruins, the road continues by the side of picturesque hills to Coits Mill situated in a beautiful valley. It then winds between two mountains richly clothed with fir and ash, and after a gradual ascent approaches the Lodge of Orielton, through which, within the Park, is a most extensive and interesting view of the vast expanse of water, forming the river and harbour of Milford Haven, in which it is said the whole navy of Europe might ride in safety, and of the delightful scenery that ornaments its shores, the white cottages in the environs of Milford, and more to the right the village of Tre Owen; immediately beneath is Pater or Pembroke Dock and Arsenal: upon this eminence the country is bleak and open, but continuing the ride the noble edifice of Orielton is seen backed by fine and luxuriant woods.

The House is adorned with two handsome porticos and a viranda on the western front; on the north, are the various domestic offices, and at the south end of the Mansion, is a Conservatory. The interior is well-arranged, and possesses every accommodation: its Apartments, both spacious and elegant, are adorned with several good pictures; one, of the present Lady Owen, is by the hand of Sir William Beechey, R.A. The windows command fine prospects of the surrounding country. The Grounds, which are planted and laid out with much taste, have been considerably improved by the present proprietor, who has enlarged a fine piece of water, that diversifies the view at the bottom of the Lawn.

The name of Orielton is supposed to be derived from the founder of the House, probably a Norman in the train of Arnulph de Montgomery.

In the time of Henry II. the Estate was in the possession of a family of the name of Wyrriot, who continued to hold it until the reign of Elizabeth, when the daughter and sole heiress of George Wyrriot, married Sir Hugh Owen, Knight, of Bodoen alias Bodowen, in Anglesea.

The family of Owen is lineally descended from Hova, the son of Kundhelw, of Cwmwd Lhivon, in the county of Carnarvon, a nobleman

of North Wales, who lived about 1150. Sir Hugh Owen, by Elizabeth Wyrriot, had two sons, John and William; to William he gave Bodowen, and to John, Orielton; both which estates are now united in the possession of the present representative of the family, by the marriage of Sir Hugh Owen, of Orielton, to Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Owen, Esquire, of Bodowen, which marriage took place in the reign of James I.

The first Baronet was created August 11, 1641, and the late Sir Hugh Owen, his lineal descendant, was the Sixth. He died young, and without issue in 1809, and bequeathed his large estates to his relative, John Lord, Esquire, who, by royal permission, took the name and arms of Owen, and has since been created a Baronet. He is the representative of Pembrokeshire in Parliament.





Engraved by R. A. Wallis.

THE GREAT BRITISH MUSEUM

London

Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN CAMPBELL,

LORD CAWDOR.

THIS noble Mansion, which is three miles and a half S.S.W. from Pembroke, stands on the precipitous margin of a narrow valley, which has been converted into an artificial lake. A wide terrace walk has been formed along the whole of the Mansion next the water. The Lake, at a short distance, is crossed by a very noble parallel bridge, of eight arches, from whence our view of the building was taken. The principal or entrance front is on the opposite side, where two very fine classical statues upon pedestals, at the extremity of the wings, produce a striking effect. The centre of the building recedes. This front commands a view of the Pleasure Grounds, embellished by the hand of taste with every variety of shrubs and evergreens. The offices are detached. The appearance of the House is grand and imposing, every way adapted to the rank and splendid hospitality of its noble Proprietor. It was built by Sir Alexander Campbell, of Cawdor or Calder Castle, (from whence Macbeth drew his second title) in the vicinity of Nairn, North Britain, who became possessed of this property, by marrying the heiress of the Lorts, long seated here.

The first proprietor of this Estate, whose name has been transmitted to posterity, was Sir Leonard de Stackpole, in the reign of Henry II., of whom there is a monumental effigy in the Church of Cheriton in this neighbourhood.

The coast, from Stackpole Head towards Nangle Point, is highly romantic, presenting some rocky scenery of great sublimity, interspersed with natural caverns of vast extent, and in some instances of singular interest and curiosity; one of the most remarkable of these is called Bosherton Meer. It presents on the surface of the ground only a small aperture, which gradually widens below, until it spreads into an extensive vault. In stormy weather, the noise emitted from this aperture, is tremendous; and occasionally columns of spray are forced through it to an immense height.

A little to the eastward of Bosherton Meer, a rude flight of steps cut out of the rock, leads to the Chapel of St. Govan, most romantically situated among the precipices on the sea-coast; under the Chapel is a well of great celebrity, which shares with the Chapel the superstitious veneration of the people of the neighbourhood.

The Promontory of Castle Martin, contains a few scattered monuments of the kind usually called druidical, among which are the fragments of a middling-sized cromlech.





THE CASTLE OF ST. JOHN

Cortachy Castle, Angus;

THE SEAT OF

DAVID OGILVY.

EARL OF AIRLEY.

CORTACHY Castle is situated in a parish of the same name in the north western part of the county of Angus. It stands in a valley, which is adorned with fine plantations, and watered by the South Esk. The old garden is curious, and the trees in the immediate vicinity of Cortachy are of considerable size and beauty.

The old Castle has received various alterations under the direction of the present noble proprietor; and some of the interior improvements are not yet completed. The number of apartments in the mansion is about forty. The Dining and Drawing rooms are twenty-five feet square, and very high in the ceiling. There are many family portraits at Cortachy; and among them one of David, Lord Ogilvy, who was attainted for adhering to the House of Stuart in 1745. Several of the portraits are by Jamieson.

The grounds around Cortachy are highly embellished, and there are various handsome bridges in the approach to the House.

Lord Airley has several other Seats in this county. His brother, the Hon. Donald Ogilvy, is proprietor of the estates of Balnaboth in Angus, and Balbegno in Kincardineshire, both of large extent.

Cluny Castle, on an island in a lake of the same name, near Dunkeld in Perthshire, is a Seat of Lord Ogilvy; and was the birthplace of the *Admirable Crichton*.

His Lordship's ancestor was created Earl of Airley by Charles I. in 1639, and the present noble proprietor succeeded his father in 1819.

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Engraved by S. Parry

ALBANY HOUSE.

Drawn by J. Parry

The Albany House, and the surrounding grounds, as they appear at present.

Balbirnie House, Fifeshire;

THE SEAT OF

MAJOR GENERAL BALFOUR.

THIS elegant Grecian Mansion is situated in the parish of Markinch, a few miles from the county town of Cupar.

It stands in the centre of an extensive lawn, beautifully diversified by undulating ground, and clothed with fine old trees, and with plantations of different ages. The building is of considerable size, and has been greatly augmented by the present proprietor, from the designs of Mr. Crichton of Edinburgh.

The annexed view exhibits two fronts, both of which are of modern erection. The entrance is under a handsome portico, of the Ionic order, and conducts to the Hall, which measures twenty-five feet in length by twenty-two in width. The Saloon, which is entered from this immediately, and which extends in the same direction, is sixty-eight feet long by fifteen wide; and at the opposite extremity is the principal staircase. On either side of the Hall, but entered from the Saloon, are the Dining-room and Drawing-room, each thirty-three feet by twenty-two; and communicating with the Drawing-room is the Library, and the Billiard-room; the former thirty-one feet by twenty-two, and the latter twenty-five feet by twenty. The whole suite of apartments extends eighty-nine feet in length. All the decorations of the interior are of the Grecian style of architecture, and corresponding with those of the exterior.

The family of Balfour is of great antiquity, and has possessed these estates in Fife for many ages. One of its members is mentioned in Nisbet's Heraldry, as being proprietor of Balbirnie, about the year 1370. General Balfour, the present possessor, married Miss Fordyce, by whom he has several children. His younger brother, James Balfour, of Whittingham, Esq., is proprietor of a great estate in East Lothian, in which county he has recently erected a splendid Grecian mansion. He married Lady Eleanor Maitland, daughter of the present and eighth Earl of Lauderdale, K. T.







Inchrye, Fifeshire;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE RAMSAY, ESQ.

THE situation of Inchrye is in the northern part of the county of Fife, not far from the town of Newburgh and the Frith of Tay. The House stands on a fine bank near the Loch of Lindores, a beautiful piece of water, about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, finely skirted with thriving plantations, and abounding with trout and other fish. The grounds immediately surrounding the building are very highly ornamented with shrubberies and young wood, which seem to suit the soil and climate remarkably well.

The House covers a great extent of ground, and is extremely well proportioned and beautiful. The entrance Hall is twenty feet by twenty, lighted from the roof of the Tower by a fine stained glass window, and ornamented with beautiful cornices and embellishments, in imitation of stone.

The principal Dining-room is forty feet in length, and the other public rooms are large and splendid. The plans have not yet been entirely completed, but when finished this House will combine the most excellent domestic arrangements, with considerable extent and very great chasteness and beauty of external appearance.

Newburgh was, at an early period, erected into a Borough of regality, under the Abbot of Lindores; and in the year 1631, after that abbacy was erected into a temporal lordship, Charles I. granted a charter to the town, with many immunities and privileges, all of which it still enjoys, except that of sending a member to parliament, and a delegate to the convention of boroughs. At the north-east extremity of the parish, adjoining to that of Abdie, are the ruins of the ancient Abbey of Lindores, near the lake. Besides the remains of the Abbey, the parish of Newburgh contains two ancient crosses, called the Cross of Mugdrum, and Cross of Macduff, both of which have been covered with Runic characters.







Engraved by J. Macle

THE ROYAL PALACE OF CASERTA

Engraved by J. Macle

Engraved by J. Macle

Rossie Castle, Forfarshire ;

THE SEAT OF

HORATIO ROSS, ESQ.

ROSSIE CASTLE stands on an elevated site about a mile from the town of Montrose. It was purchased by the late Hercules Ross, Esq., father of the present proprietor, who built the house, from the design of Crichton, about the end of last century.

The elevation is certainly magnificent from the greatness of its features, and the arrangement of the interior is most admirable. The entrance hall is thirty feet by twenty, which enters to a great Drawing-room thirty-three, Small ditto twenty-seven, and Dining-room thirty-seven, forming a length of upwards of ninety feet *en suite*. From the Drawing-room the Library and Museum enter, from which there is a communication to a large and elegant Conservatory, occupying the left Colonnade represented in the view. There is a public and private staircase on each side of the Hall, which leads to two extensive bed-room floors above.

The prospects from Rossie Castle are of the finest description. On one side there is a splendid view of the German Ocean, Town and Bay of Montrose, and the magnificent Bridge over the Esk : thriving and beautiful Shrubberies are distributed with great taste in different parts of the Lawn.







Culdees Castle, Perthshire ;

THE SEAT OF

GENERAL DRUMMOND,

OF DRUMMAWHANCE.

CULDEES was built about the beginning of the present century, from the designs of Mr. Gillespie, of Edinburgh. The principal apartments are very large, and the interior arrangements do great credit to the ingenuity and judgment of the architect. The square tower over the porch is occupied by the Hall and staircase, lighted by a large Gothic window. The Drawing-room is thirty feet diameter in the circular tower, and the Dining-room is on the right, forty feet in length : there is also on the first floor a Billiard Room and Library ; all the apartments are ornamented in the purest style of our ancient pointed architecture, with richly carved decorations.

This residence is in the south western part of Stratherne ; it is situated on a well wooded height, and commands a rich and varied prospect in almost every direction. The fine pastoral stream of the Erne flows under the towers, at a short distance, and forms some beautiful bends which are seen to the greatest advantage from Culdees. Numerous splendid seats are observed in every direction, occupying the rich parts of the Strath, and on the north is the splendid outline of the Grampians, rearing their lofty summits over each other to a great height, and forming a shelter of no common nature to the luxuriant valley beneath.

The family of Drummawhance have long possessed both that estate and Culdees ; they appear to have a common ancestor with the families of Drummondernoch, Comrie, Strageath, Keltie, &c. viz. Sir Malcolm Drummond of that Ilk, who died about 1470, in the reign of James III.

The present proprietor is a General in the army ; and is now a widower.







WALLINGTON

Dalguise, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN STEUART, ESQ.

DALGUISE is situated in that district of Atholl which occupies the western bank of the Tay, from its confluence with the Tummel at Logierait, to the city of Dunkeld. It is usually known by the designation of the Bishopric, having been the property of the bishops of the see of Dunkeld from a period of the most remote antiquity, and indeed from time immemorial. Sheltered by the lofty Grampian mountains, most of which were then covered with impenetrable forests, and enjoying the advantage of the greatest British river flowing through and fertilizing the wide plains on its banks, it is not surprising, that of all the environs of Dunkeld, this favoured district should have been the choice of its bishops for their private possession. In later times, the woods had become far more scanty, and, excepting some copse-wood, and a few old avenues and scattered trees surrounding the ancient seats of the landlords, the general aspect of Atholl was excessively bare: that reproach is, happily, now removed; for, by the active improvement of the representative of the noble family of Atholl, and of the other proprietors, added to the bold features bestowed on it by nature, this country presents a rich and grand prospect, which has excited the admiration of every visitor, and which is acknowledged not to be surpassed in the kingdom.

The progenitor of the present family, possessing the barony of Dalguise, was Sir John Steuart of Cardney, Lord of Dowallie, son of King Robert II., by Mariotta, daughter of John de Cardennie, or Cardney, of that Ilk, in Perthshire. He married Jane, daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Stobhall, and sister of Annabella, Queen of Robert III. His first charters appear to be dated in the year 1382, when he inherited, by his mother, the barony of Cardney, and other lands. His eldest son carried on the family of Steuart of Cardney and Armtully, which flourished with respectability in Perthshire for about four centuries, until the estate was sold to Charles Steuart, Esq. of Dalguise, in 1792, and the name of Menzies assumed by the heir, who succeeded to the estates of Culdres and Meggernie Castle in Glenlyon. The second

son of Sir John Steuart, obtained possession of Dalguise in the year 1443, in consequence, it is supposed, of the exertions of his uncle, Robert de Cardney, who was Bishop of Dunkeld about that period, and to whom the venerable Cathedral owed much of its ancient splendour and decoration: from Sir John Steuart, the present proprietor is the thirteenth in descent in the direct male line.

In the reigns of James VI. and Charles I., John Steuart, the sixth of this family, was chamberlain to several successive Bishops of Dunkeld. He married a daughter of William Steuart of Kinnaird and Tullimett, of the house of Rosythe, in the county of Fife. His books of accounts and papers, connected with the office of Chamberlain, are still in existence. His great grandson was engaged in one of the last dreadful acts of feudal animosity which took place between rival clans. In the year 1685, the Campbells of Argyll having invaded Atholl, and done great injury to the inhabitants of that country and their property, the Marquess of Atholl commissioned Charles Steuart of Ballechin, and jointly under him, Robert Hemying of Moness, and his grandson John Steuart of Dalguise, then about twenty years of age, to march a strong body of the Stewarts of Atholl into Argyleshire, and to be revenged upon their ancient enemies. The commission is still extant, and its terms are those of almost regal authority, directing the disposal of the property of the conquered. Tradition reports, that while the Atholl men were at Inverary, they accidentally discovered a plot of the Campbells to destroy them by stratagem. However this may have been, it is certain, that the next day eighteen gentlemen of the name of Campbell were seized and executed by the Stewarts, and a monument erected to perpetuate the remembrance of this lawless act of cruelty. To hand down to posterity some other memorial of the bloody outrage, a great number of young plants were carried from Inverary, and planted by each of the leaders near his residence. Some of these, (now lofty and magnificent trees) are to be seen at the seats of the Duke of Atholl, in the lawns of Ballechin and Moness, and one or two still remain near the Mansion represented in our View.

The son of this young man was the builder of Dalguise, which he commenced in the year 1714. Close to the situation of the former House, which was probably a small tower, or place of defence, as the remains of its foundation seemed to indicate. In 1715, the son of James VII., having made an effort to recover the crown of his ancestors, was joined by the principal gentlemen of this district. Sir William Stewart of Innernytie, of the family of Grandtully, commanded a corps of cavalry at the battle of Sheriffmuir, in which the proprietor of Dalguise had a troop. In 1716, the Mansion was completed, as appears from the date over the entrance: it is perfectly plain, and although not large, contains very convenient accommodation. There are portraits of James Stanley, the seventh Earl of Derby, of members of the noble Houses of Atholl, Oliphant, and Nairne, and other family connections. The small gar-

den which adjoins the house, was formed by the great-great grandfather of the proprietor about the year 1680, and laid out in terraces, with statues and clipped evergreens, in the formal taste of that period. Many of the trees are of considerable size, and the woods almost cover the bank for a mile or two behind the House. Some oaks are very large, and there still remain a few of the first importation of larch into Britain. The tall weeping birch trees, opposite the windows, are more than a hundred years old.

About six miles from Dalguise is the ancient city of Dunkeld, celebrated for the romantic beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of the air and climate. Part of the ruined Cathedral has lately been repaired, and forms a very handsome parish church; but the roofless chancel, with its beautifully sculptured ornaments, and ivy clustering round the pinnacles and columns, is a place which it is impossible to survey without the deepest interest. The traveller who reviews with delight the modern beauties of the neighbourhood, cannot but muse in melancholy, but not unpleasing or vain retrospection, over former times—times, when here the ministers of kings, long since fallen, sought retirement and repose; and where many a prelate, whose ashes now moulder around, exerted his genius, or indulged his devotion. In the chancel there are numerous monuments of great antiquity; niches occupied by recumbent figures in armour, and statues of bishops in their episcopal robes and mitres, holding crosiers in their hands: in the north-aisle is the old place of interment of the families of Cardney and Dalguise, where there is a curious monument, with devices and armorial bearings, and near it a handsome niche and statue of Bishop Robert de Cardney.

The late Charles Steuart, Esq., of Cardney and Dalguise, father of the present proprietor, married first, Grace, daughter of Robert Steuart, Esq., of Ballechin; and secondly, Amelia Anne Sophia, daughter of Laurence Oliphant, Esq., of Gask, male heir and representative of the Lords Oliphant. This title was conferred upon the family in 1458, by James II.; but Mr. Oliphant having been engaged on behalf of the House of Stuart, in 1745, was prevented by attainder from assuming the title and dignities of his ancestors.

Our view is taken from a drawing by John A. Stewart, Esq. of Grandtully.





Lawers, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

THE HONOURABLE

DAVID ROBERTSON WILLIAMSON EWART,
OF BALGRAY.

THIS Estate and Place belonged for some centuries to a branch of the Breadalbane family, who became afterwards Earls of Loudon, in Ayrshire. It was sold, in 1779, to Mr. Drummond, banker in London, who, in 1784, disposed of the whole to the late General Archibald Robertson of the Royal Engineers. At his death, in 1813, the whole devolved on his niece, Miss Boyd Robertson, who, by her mother, is the lineal descendant of the famous Zachariah Boyd, and Bishop Boyd of Glasgow. In 1814, she married her second cousin, David Williamson, a Judge of the Court of Session, by the title of Lord Balgray.

The house was built in 1738, from a design of the late William Adam; the then possessor, Colonel Campbell, was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, and slept only one night in his new house. Various alterations have been made by the present proprietors: the entrance has been changed from the south to the north, and a handsome pediment of Ionic columns has been added to the south front, with a colonnade on each side; from the designs of Mr. Richard Crichton, late architect in Edinburgh. The South Front and situation of Lawers is faithfully delineated in the accompanying View. The House is by no means regular, having been built at different times; but on the whole the building has a pleasing effect. The interior is commodious, and admirably finished. The large Drawing-room is well proportioned, and is fitted up in the Grecian style, with great purity and elegance. The entrance was formerly through a broad avenue, a mile in length, of very large sized trees: this avenue is still preserved; but the entrance is now from the Crief and Comrie road, which intersects the adjoining parks. From the Lodge at the eastern entrance is a beautiful avenue of old beech trees. Another handsome Lodge is placed at the west entrance, about a mile further, nearer Comrie; and the approach winds at the foot of most romantic rocks covered with wood. The road on which these entrances are placed is extremely beautiful, especially when the view opens upon the village of Comrie—the hills at the Castle of Aberuchil mostly co-

vered with copse, and surmounted by the higher chain of Grampians in the neighbourhood of Dunira, and the mountains at the top of Loch Earne. On the summit of one of the hills near Dunira, the seat of Lord Melville, is a handsome monument lately erected in memory of the first Viscount.

Behind the House of Lawers rises a magnificent bank of wood, affording every shelter, and forming one of the chief ornaments of the place. The river Earne, which issues from the east end of a lake of the same name, flows to the south of the House. The present possessors have planted considerable parts of the adjoining hills, and are now ornamenting and improving towards the village of Comrie, which is situated about two miles from the House of Lawers.





Engraved by J. A. Rogers

MEGHERNIE

1844

Printed by J. A. Rogers

Meggernie, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

STEUART MENZIES, ESQ.

Is situated in Glen Lyon, a small and romantic valley of Perthshire, which reaches almost to the confines of Argyllshire. The House is placed in a singularly sequestered part of the country, being nearly sixteen miles distant from any gentleman's residence.

A fine straight avenue of more than a mile in length forms the approach to Meggernie from the east, which makes a grand sweep before the House at a little distance, and approaches after turning at the opposite side. The Mansion stands clear in a beautiful lawn scattered with very fine trees. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and its neighbourhood has often been the scene of conflicts amongst the Highland clans. The House is one of those ancient piles constructed in times of danger, when strength was the great object; the walls are accordingly of immense thickness, and the doors defended by inner iron gratings of prodigious size and weight; the Dungeon is excavated from below the foundations, and adorned with hooks, on which the finishing stroke of the law, or rather of the *voluntas* of barbarous and despotic chiefs, has frequently been executed.

It is surprising to find so much excellent accommodation, and even elegance, in the public rooms, as the interior of Meggernie presents, considering the times in which it was built, and the grand object of safety which the founders must have kept in view. Many portraits, both of the Menzies' branch and of the Steuarts of Cardney, adorn the walls; likewise good portraits of the present Mr. and Mrs. Menzies.

The proprietor is descended in the male line from Sir John Steuart, of Cardney, son of King Robert II. from whose *eldest* son he is fourteenth in descent. From the second son of Sir John, the family of Steuart, of Dalguise in Atholl, is descended. By the female side Mr. Menzies possesses the estates of Meggernie and Culdares, and is a branch of the family of Menzies of Castle Menzies, chief of the name.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY
JAMES CLAYTON
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
ESQ.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
LONDON:
Printed by J. Sturges, at the
Black-Swan, in St. Dunstons Church-yard,
near St. Dunstons Church, in the Strand.
1719.





Engraved by F. HAY

MONZIE, MONTAGNE

1800

Monzie, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

GENERAL ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

MONZIE was given by one of the Campbells, Knights of Glenurquhay, progenitors of the noble house of Breadalbane, to a younger son in the sixteenth century; and from him General Campbell is descended. It is situated at the foot of a beautiful wooded hill, called the *Knock of Crieff*, and is only a few miles from that town. The park is extensive, and the ground considerably varied. Many aged trees surround and shelter the house. The eastern Lodge is a handsome Gothic arch, and half-way down the western approach, there is an ornamental Saxon building, which likewise forms a bridge over one of the mountain streams.

This Mansion was erected by General Campbell about twenty years ago, and is connected with the part of the old house, which remains: the Hall of Entrance is large, and supported by elegant columns; it is hung with a prodigious variety of ancient armour of different nations, and contains some excellent statues, busts, and innumerable curiosities: in a beautiful niche, opposite the Grand Stair, are the armorial bearings of the family, with the supporters carved in stone.

The principal rooms are on the floor, above the hall, and consist of the Great Drawing-room and Dining-room, each thirty-six feet by twenty-four; and the small oval Drawing-room about thirty feet long. The Chapel, connected with the Drawing-room, is beautifully ornamented with stained glass, &c. The Library and Billiard-room are spacious apartments.

There are many good pictures preserved here, particularly a large battle-piece.—Descent from the Cross, supposed *Rubens*.—Madonna.—Temptation of St. Anthony, *Vandyck*; &c.

Beautiful walks are cut through the banks of wood which skirt the park. In the garden are four or five larches, said to be among the first brought to Britain about the year 1728: they are lofty and noble trees, and their long arms stretch beautifully over the piece of water below.







Engraved by W. Wood

THE MOUNTAIN OF THE MONKS

View of the Mountain of the Monks, from the River of the Monks, in the Valley of the Monks, in the County of the Monks, in the Kingdom of the Monks, in the Year of the Monks, 1790.

Mount Alexander, Perthshire;

THE SEAT OF

COLONEL ALEXANDER ROBERTSON

OF STROWAN.

As the principal residence of a powerful Chief, no situation can be more grand than that of our present subject; nature has been particularly lavish of her beauties, and here we find the rugged scenery, and gigantic features, to be looked for around the seat of a Highland Chief. Our View represents the magnificence of the surrounding mountains: the lofty Schichallion towers to the height of four thousand feet, directly opposite the Castle; and the other possessions of the family are partly seen beyond, till concealed by the woods; but, in fact, stretching from the centre of the Island, almost to the Atlantic shores. The extreme length of the estate of Strowan is nearly fifty miles, part of which, the Sleisgarrow, Rannoch, and Glenerrochy, are thickly peopled, from whence the chiefs have, on many occasions, brought out several hundred Robertsons ready for active service. The inhabitants are a brave, free, and warlike people; and still wear the tartan kilt, the ancient national costume which shews, to the greatest advantage, the gracefulness and manly strength of their form.

The late Duncan Robertson of Strowan, married a daughter of William, second Lord Nairne, son of John, Marquess of Atholl, and of Lady Amelia Anne Sophia Stanley, daughter of James, seventh Earl of Derby. Their son is the present Chief, and their only daughter was married to her cousin, Laurence Oliphant, Esq. of Gask. The daughters of this marriage were four, the eldest married Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Bonskeid; the second, Charles Steuart, Esq. of Dalguise; the third, her cousin, Major William Nairne, grandson of John, third Lord Nairne; and the fourth, Alexander Keith, Esq. of Dunottar. The grandson of the above Laurence Oliphant, Esq., is the present representative of that illustrious and ancient family.

The present proprietor of the estate of Strowan, was restored to the inheritance of his ancestors about thirty years ago; and, in the begin-

ning of this century, the present Mansion, Mount Alexander, was commenced. It had been so named by his predecessor, the poet Strowan, whose favourite residence it had long been. The style of the building is simply that of a massive square tower, from which extensive wings stretch out. The two principal public rooms are thirty feet by twenty, and there is a great number of spacious Bed-rooms. The pictures principally consist of family portraits.

The View is not deficient in representing the sublimity of the surrounding scenery: the mountain torrent, just escaped from its parent Loch Rannoch, roars past the Castle, dashing over an infinite succession of rocky obstructions. Near the western extremity of Loch Rannoch, and fifteen miles from Mount Alexander, is the usual residence of the present venerable Chief, now in his eighty-first year. Long may he be preserved to bless his numerous teuantry, and to be universally beloved and respected! He has increased in no small degree their hereditary attachment to the person and family of their Chief; and established a respect for them, far more permanent than the short-lived *eclat* attendant on the successes of the feuds of his remote ancestors.





Engraving by H. B. B.

NCONÉ PALACE.
ANTWERP.

Engraving by H. B. B.

Engraving by H. B. B.

Scone-Palace, Perthshire;

THE RESIDENCE OF

WILLIAM MURRAY,

EARL OF MANSFIELD.

THE Palace of Scone is situated on the banks of the Tay, about two miles from the city of Perth. It was a favorite residence of the Scottish Monarchs; and the Abbey was the scene of their coronations for many ages: the celebrated stone on which they sat, was carried from Scone by Edward I. of England, and is still preserved in the Coronation chair in Westminster Abbey. For a full and very interesting account of this Regal Memorial, vide "Neale's History of Westminster Abbey." At the Reformation the Palace and Abbey of Scone were destroyed; but the former was restored about the commencement of the seventeenth century. In it King Charles II. was crowned in 1651, ten years before his coronation at Westminster: and here James VIII. (*Chevalier de St. George*) was also crowned in 1715, when he attempted to recover the throne of his ancestors. Since these times Scone has not been the scene of royal pageantry; and in 1803 the old Palace was removed by the present Earl, who has erected in its stead a splendid Mansion, designed by Mr. Atkinson, which was finished in 1806.

Though, from its vast size, and unadorned style of architecture, together with the dark red stone with which it is built, the Palace of Scone is generally reckoned a heavy pile of building, yet its general appearance is undoubtedly magnificent; and is well suited to its representative character of Royalty.

The length of the east and west fronts is two hundred and twenty feet; and the north and south sides extend one hundred and thirty.

The great entrance is in the east front, near the south corner. From the Vestibule, which is seventeen feet by fourteen, the visitor is conducted through a Hall (twenty feet square and lighted by a dome) in a straight line, to the Saloon, fifty-four feet by twenty; this Apartment is lighted by three large painted windows, which look into one of the interior courts of the building. About the middle of the Saloon on the left hand is the Ante-chamber, twenty-nine feet by fifteen, conducting to

the Dining-room and Great Drawing-room on each side, which are of equal dimensions, forty-nine feet by twenty-five, and, with the ante-room, extending the whole length of the south front. The window of the ante-room is a Gothic oriel of richly stained glass. In the Dining-room are many valuable paintings, several of which are by Titian; there is a fine portrait of King Charles I., by Vandyck, three-quarters length; and another of the Great Marquess of Montrose, same size. The roof of the Drawing-room is groined in stucco, after the model of the former one in the old Palace. From the Drawing-room we pass into the Library, forty-three feet by twenty-five, fronting the west: there are two small turret rooms, ten feet diameter; and filled, like the larger room, with valuable books. A door on one side of the fire-place enters the end of the Saloon; and that on the other to a Corridor, one hundred-and-fifty feet by seven. Adjoining to the Library is the Music-Room, twenty-nine feet by twenty-two. Over the fire-place hangs a portrait, three-quarters length, of the Great Lord Mansfield, in his robes as Lord Chief Justice of England, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are also half-length portraits of the present Earl (in his Parliamentary robes, and his Countess, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; and one (half-length size) of the late Earl, his Lordship's Father, in a court-dress with the Star of the order of the Thistle. From the Music-room we pass into the Corridor before-mentioned, and directly opposite is the Great Staircase, conducting to the rooms above. Next to the Music-room, and in the Corridor, is Lady Mansfield's Sitting-room, in which are some beautiful cabinet paintings, principally of the Italian School. In a Bed-room near the family apartments, is a Skreen worked by the *unfortunate* MARY, Queen of Scots, during her confinement in Loch Leven Castle. From the middle of the Corridor an arched Cloister, forty-two feet by twelve, conducts to the centre of the Great Gallery, which is one hundred and fifty feet by nineteen. This splendid room is of the same dimensions as the former Coronation Gallery, and part of the old walls are still preserved. The floor is of dark brown inlaid with lozenge-shaped black oak. It is lighted from the east by eight pointed windows—the upper panes emblazoned with the arms of the successive Viscounts Stormont and Earls of Mansfield, all painted by the present Countess. On each side of the door leading from the cloister is a large fire-place; at one end of the Gallery is a magnificent Organ, and at the opposite extremity a spacious folding-door leading to the Hall, which connects the Vestibule and Saloon. At the organ-end of the Gallery is the Billiard-room, twenty-one feet by twenty. Near the Gallery is a Waiting-room and private stair, twenty-two feet by thirteen; and connected with the vestibule is a porter's room, ten feet by seven.

The Great Stair leads to the bed-rooms above, some of which are splendidly furnished. The State Bed is of crimson damask, with the

full Royal Arms of Britain embroidered in gold at the top and head. This bed was presented by George III. to the late Earl. In an adjoining room is a bed in which Queen Mary slept, worked by herself, and in another, one which was used by her son, James VI. : in these apartments there are several curious portraits of the Royal House of Stuart. In the cloister between the Gallery and Corridor, are full length portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, by Ramsay ; and some ancient coats of arms cut in stone, and built into the wall.

Scone contains about one hundred and twenty-five rooms ; and it is said that ninety of these are bed-rooms. There are many beautiful cabinets of ebony and japan, and others inlaid with lapis lazuli and brass, some of which formerly belonged to the Palace. In the Library is the Wool-Sack used by the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield in the House of Lords.

It is impossible to give a correct list of the paintings, as the collection is neither arranged nor completed ; but some that are now hung up in the principal apartments have been mentioned.

Near the door of the Palace is a mount, called the Mote-Hill, where the Barons, who attended the Royal Coronations, are said to have emptied out of their boots a quantity of earth which had been gathered on their own estates ; a custom originating in the wish of each to stand on his own land during the ceremony.

In an adjoining wood, within a few hundred yards of the House, is a beautiful Sepulchral Chapel, in which are several splendid monuments in white marble. One of these was erected by the late Earl to the memory of his first wife, Henrietta, Viscountess Stormont, daughter of the Count of Bunau in Saxony. She lies buried in Saxony where she died ; but her heart is deposited here in a white marble urn, with a Latin inscription, written by her sorrowing husband.

The situation of Scone is magnificent. At the foot of the Park, and in sight of the windows, the Tay rolls, a majestic and untroubled stream, in breadth about a thousand feet ; and the environs of Perth on its opposite banks are extremely rich and beautiful. On the right the Grampians terminate the view ; and swelling fields richly cultivated bound the prospect on the south. Among these high grounds opposite to Scone, is the nearly ruinous Castle of Hunting-Tower surrounded by aged trees. It was a seat of the powerful family of Ruthven, Earls of Gowrie, and was the scene of one of their mysterious attempts on the person of James VI. Upon their final forfeiture it fell to the crown, by whom it was granted to the Athol Family, and being sold by the present Duke is now used in part as a manufactory : *Ubi lapsus, quid feci*. It gives the title of Baron to the Noble Family of Tollemache.

The Murrays of Stormont are an ancient branch of the powerful Earls of Tullibardine, now Dukes of Athol. Sir David Murray, Master of the

Horse and Cup Bearer to King James VI., was by that Monarch in 1605 created Baron Scone, and afterwards Viscount of Stormont in 1621. David, seventh Viscount, and second Earl of Mansfield, father of the present Lord, was British Minister at Warsaw, Vienna, and Paris, and several other foreign courts. He remained nine years as Ambassador at Vienna, and six in that quality at Paris. He was one of the Secretaries of State, and twice Lord President of the Council, which latter office he held at the period of his death. He was Chancellor of Marischal College, Aberdeen; a Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle; and for many years Lord Justice General of Scotland. His second wife was the Hon. Louisa Cathcart, daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, (sister of William, now Earl Cathcart, K.T.) by whom he had the present Earl, and several other children. Her Ladyship is still alive, and is Countess in her own right by a former creation.

William, the Great Lord Mansfield, was born in the Palace of Scone, 1705. He received the rudiments of his education at Perth, from whence he was removed successively to Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. He rose to be Solicitor and Attorney-General of England, and afterwards, in 1756, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench, when he was created a Baron. In 1776 he was raised to the dignity of Earl of Mansfield, with remainder to Louisa Viscountess Stormont, the present Countess, and her issue male. In 1792 he had another patent of the Earldom, to descend to his nephew Lord Stormont, the late Earl. He is said to have refused the office of Lord High Chancellor, at three different times, and twice held for a few months the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He resigned the situation of Lord Chief Justice in 1788, having held it two-and-thirty years. He married Lady Elizabeth Finch, daughter of Daniel, seventh Earl of Winchilsea. Of his character and talents it is needless here to speak. His memory will be revered while the British nation exists, and its language endures. His Lordship died in 1793, in the 89th year of his age.

His grand nephew, the present Lord, is ninth Viscount Stormont, and third Earl of Mansfield. He was born at Paris, in 1777; and married in 1737, Frederica, daughter of His Grace William Markham, D.D. Lord Archbishop of York, by whom he has, William David, Viscount Stormont, born 1806; Charles John, and David Henry; Lady Frederica Louisa (who married in 1819 the Hon. Colonel Stanhope), and six other daughters. His Lordship is Hereditary Keeper of this Palace, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Clackmannan.





Engraved by J. Smith

THE GREAT BRIDGE

OVER THE RIVER

THE GREAT BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER

Engraved by J. Smith

Fleurs, Roxburgheshire :

THE SEAT OF

JAMES INNES KER,

DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

THIS principal and princely seat of the Roxburghe family, anciently called Floors, meaning a terrace overlooking a plain, is most delightfully situated on a gentle rise, in the immediate vicinity of the rivers Tiviot and Tweed; the latter of which winds, in a beautiful curve, through the Park directly in front of the House, and receives the waters of the Tiviot, within view; and above the adjacent town of Kelso, their united streams are seen rushing through the elegant and classical bridge of five arches, constructed by the late John Rennie, the architect of Waterloo-bridge, to which it bears a resemblance: this interesting combination, blended at the same time with the fine plantations of the Park, and various captivating points of the finely wooded country which surrounds it, offers to the view a most enchanting scene, that, from its peculiar softness, may certainly vie with some of the admired spots in Italy.

On the south-front of the Mansion, is a prospect of eight or nine miles over Tiviotdale, a rich and productive valley, rendered familiar by the poems of Walter Scott, and bounded at length by the towering eminences of the Cheviot Hills, in Northumberland.

In this Park, King James II., of Scotland, was killed, in 1460, by the bursting of a cannon, while superintending the siege of the Castle opposite. The fact is commemorated, and the spot marked, by a holly tree enclosed with rails. King James III., his successor, was proclaimed, and crowned in military pomp, at the neighbouring town of Kelso, a few days after the occurrence.

The House is a magnificent building, erected, in 1718, by John, first Duke of Roxburghe, from a plan and under the direction of Sir John Vanbrugh, and contains numerous and spacious apartments, well adapted to the high rank of the possessor. Among the decorations of the interior are portraits by the hand of celebrated masters, viz. Vandyck, Lely, Reynolds, Ramsay, Batoni, Raeburn, &c.; of which we much regret the want of an exact list.

Previously to the Roxburghe family obtaining possession of Fleurs, and after leaving Cessford Castle and Halydean, their ancient residences,

they had a seat a little to the east of the old Castle of Roxburghe. This Mansion was the last remains of the opulent town of Roxburghe, once the emporium of the south of Scotland, and one of the places famous for the laws of the Quatuor Burgorum, viz. Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburghe, in the reign of King David II.

The first of this ancient and noble family that was advanced to the Peerage was Sir Robert Ker, of Cessford, who having accompanied King James to England, was by him created, in 1604, Lord Ker of Cessford, and Earl of Roxburghe in 1616; he also received from that Monarch a grant of the then dissolved Monastery of Kelso, which had been founded by King David for Cistercian Monks. The anxiety shewn by the present Duke, in the preservation of this beautiful ruin, is deserving of much commendation.

James, the fifth Earl of this family, in the reign of Queen Anne, was advanced to the titles of Duke of Roxburghe, Marquess of Bowmont and Cessford, by patent, in 1707. His son Robert, the second Duke, was created, in 1722, a Peer of England, by the title of Earl and Baron Ker of Wakefield; he dying in 1755, left John, third Duke, his successor, a Nobleman distinguished for his accomplishments and rare library of old English literature, curious in many articles, but in the department of the drama unrivalled. At the sale of this collection, in 1812, was instituted a literary society, well known by the name of the Roxburghe Club—denominated in honour of the noble collector.

His Grace, dying unmarried, in 1804, the English honours became extinct: William Lord Bellenden, the next heir, succeeded as fourth Duke of this title; he also died without issue in 1805, leaving a widow, now Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe, who after his death, married the Honourable John Tollemache, brother to Lord Huntingtower. Her Grace, when in Scotland, resides at Broxmouth, another seat of the family in Haddingtonshire.

Sir James Innes of Innes, Bart., of an ancient family, eminent in their origin and connexion, whose pedigree of thirty descents is regularly deduced from the early period of 1153, claimed the honours and estates of the Dukedom of Roxburghe, as descendant of an intermarriage with the noble House of Ker; and after an expensive contest succeeded to the title in 1812, by decision of the House of Lords and Court of Session. His Grace, in the last Parliament, was one of the sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland, and has been twice married; first, in 1789, to Mary, sister of Sir Cecil Wray, Bart., who died in 1807. His present Duchess is Harriet, daughter of the late Benjamin Charlewood, Esq. of Windlesham, in Surrey, by whom he has James Henry Robert Innes, Marquess of Bowmont and Cessford, born in 1816.





Drawn by J. M. Neale.

C. A. C. F. E. L. E.

W. A. C. F. E. L. E.

Engraved by R. Wallis.

The engraving is a fine example of the art, and the drawing is a fine example of the art.

Ireland.

Gracefield-Lodge, Queen's County ;

THE SEAT OF

MRS. KAVANAGH.

GRACEFIELD LODGE is situated about five miles north-west of the town of Athy, and between seven and eight due north of Carlow. The original design of this picturesque and commodious residence was furnished by Mr. Nash of London, and, in 1817, the present structure was erected by Mr. Robertson of Kilkenny. With respect to external architecture, the design has been much admired for that pleasing effect which a varied outline in buildings of this description seldom fails to create. The frequent breaks, and strong projections in the walls, the cut-stone lables surmounting the windows, and the general, though harmonized, irregularity of the whole, produce an appearance strikingly animated and cheerful. Its interior arrangements exhibit every necessary convenience. The principal story contains an outer and inner Hall and two Staircases, a Drawing-room, a Library, a Dining-room, and a Conservatory, all of which lie *en suite*, and may severally be approached likewise from the Hall. It is to be regretted, that the site selected for this building, evinces so little judgment, while the good taste of the architect is so conspicuous. At the foot of the first hill to the south, an admirable situation presents itself, which was unfortunately overlooked. The present House is distant about seventy perches from the former mansion, every vestige of which is now removed, and the spot covered with plantation or grass. It is stated in the statistical Survey of the Queen's County by Sir Charles Coote, Bart., that "the house at Gracefield and its improvements are very old fashioned, though the land is the best in the barony." The architectural part of this remark having been replied to, it remains only necessary to observe with respect to the grounds, that they also have recently undergone an extensive and decisive change under the superintendence of Mr. Sutherland, whose sound judgment, fine taste, and practical skill, is universally acknowledged. Many formal rows of trees have been broken, numerous fences levelled, and the ground occupied by artificial pieces of water, restored to its natural state. Vistas have been also opened for the eye to penetrate the thick masses of wood, and young plantations are seen on every side. In removing some of the vast banks or divisions that intersected

the demesne, several pieces of early English coin, and other antique relics were obtained; but the extensive foundation walls and ground adjoining the ruined church and monastery of Rathaspuck, which stands on Sir William Grace's estate, has been long considered a productive mine for discoveries of this description. At a little distance to the north of Gracefield Wood, is situated one of the most noted Danish Raths in the country, called "Dundrom," i. e. the Black Fort. Pieces of unwrought gold and silver, brazen spear-heads, and swords of the same metal, have from time to time been found there. Its celebrity also as fairy-land is in this neighbourhood unrivalled, and few peasants are hardy enough to hazard the enmity of these "tiny people," by disturbing their gambols in passing over the place after nightfall. The view from the summit of this commanding eminence, situated on the lordship of Boley, belonging to Sir William Grace, Bart., is of a most extensive and interesting character. Within the segment of a circular boundary, formed by the Wicklow mountains, with the Stradbally hills on their north, and those of Slievemarigue on their south, the eye accompanies the river Barrow, from a considerable distance to the town of Athy, and follows its course from thence through a great vale, exuberantly rich in almost every species of architectural, sylvan, and rural scenery to the town of Carlow. On the highest point of an arm or promontory of the Slievemarigue hills, stretching into this noble valley, is seen the mausoleum of the Grace family; an object which seldom fails to arrest attention, and elicit emotion. Embosomed in venerable trees of vast size, and enlivened by the picturesque little hamlet of Arles, with the varied outline of some higher hills for a back-ground, this funereal edifice, conspicuous in its tapering pinnacles, stone roof, and great height, forms, when thus grouped, such a combination as the eye of taste must delight to contemplate, or the pencil of genius to pourtray. Over the entrance to the upper or monumental chamber is affixed a large marble tablet with the armorial bearings of the family, and, on a corresponding tablet over the entrance to the lower or burial vault, the following inscription appears:—

ΟΥΚ ΑΦΑΝΗΣ ΓΕΝΕΗ ΚΡΑΣΕΟΙ ΤΗΔ' ΙΕΡΟΝ ΎΠΗΝΟΝ
ΚΟΙΜΟΝΤΑΙ. ΟΝΗΣΕΚΕΙΝ ΜΗ ΔΕΙΤΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΥΣ.

HOC SEPULCRUM

ALICIA KAVANAGH FILIA MICHAELIS GRACE DE GRACEFIELD ARM.

GULIELMUS GRACE BARONETTUS,

ET FRATRES EJUS,

SHEFFIELDUS, JURIS CONSULTUS,

PERCIEUS, REGIÆ CLASSIS PREFECTUS,

PONI CURAVERUNT

A. D. M.DCCC.XVIII.

SIBI POSTERISQUE:

QUO LOCO FUT OLIM AUSTRALIS ALA ÆDIS ARLESIANÆ,
 AB OLIVERIO GRACE DE SHANGANAGH, SIVE GRACEFIELD, ARMIG.
 ANNO SALUTIS M.DC.LXXXVII, ÆDIFICATA,
 JAMDIU VETUSTATE COLLAPSA,
 UNA CUM SEPULCRIS FAMILIÆ GRACEFIELDIANÆ
 IBI EXSTRUCTIS.
 HIC, UBI LAPSA JACENT GENTIS MONUMENTA VETUSTÆ,
 IN DOMINOSQUE RUUNT BUSTA CADUCA SUOS,
 AUSPICIIS FAUSTIS, ET SPE MELIORE, SEPULCRUM
 JAM REFICIT FRATRUM CONSOCIATUS AMOR.
 SIT SACRUM PIETATIS OPUS !—SERVETUR ET IPSI
 MORTE OBITA, PROAVIS QUAM TRIBUERE, QUIES.

S. G.

The settlement of this family in Ireland is coeval with the Anglo-Norman conquest of that country. Raymond le Gros, the immediate founder of this line, contributed more effectually than any other chieftain to the success of an enterprize which annexed that kingdom to the crown of England. He was brother-in-law of Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, whom he succeeded as Viceroy in 1176. From his younger son, Maurice, the noble house of Fitz-Maurice descend; while his eldest son, William, transmitted the paternal surname to his posterity, together with the great Cantred of Grace's country, in the county of Kilkenny. From Sir Oliver Grace of Ballylinch, Legan, and Carney Castles, (temp. Elizabeth) a younger son of Sir John Grace, Lord of Grace's country, and Baron of Courtstown, descended Gerald Grace of Bally-Inch* al. Ballylinch, slain at the battle of Kilrush in 1642, on which his estates extending over 17,000 acres of land, and including sixteen rectories in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and in the King's and Queen's counties were seized, and confiscated by Cromwell. His eldest son, John, dying without issue, his second son and eventual representative William, denominated of Ballylinch, was the father of Oliver Grace, Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, M. P., &c., and the first of this family that settled in the Queen's country. The late Michael Grace of Gracefield, and of Dunsoghly Castle, his great-grandson, died in 1785, leaving an only child Alicia, married to Morgan Kavanagh of Borris House, in the county of Carlow, who ob. s. p. in 1804. Oliver John Dowell Grace, of Mantua House, and Sir William Grace, Bart., are both younger branches of the Gracefield family. On the death of Michael Grace, Esq., the late proprietor, many pictures were removed from the walls of the former Mansion to those of Mantua House, the residence of his surviving brother John Dowell Grace, Esq., where they still remain. On the completion, however, of the present building, the following original portraits of some collateral branches of the family, in the female line, were placed here, viz. :—

* i. e. The peninsulated town-land, or the dwelling-place of the peninsula.

Brigadier General Nugent, killed at the siege of Derry, 1689.—*Sir Peter Lely*.
 Mrs. Dunne of Brittas, General Nugent's eldest daughter.—*Ditto*.
 Lady Marshall, General Nugent's second daughter, and wife of Sir Gregory Marshall.—*Sir Godfrey Kneller*.
 Miss Mary Nugent, a Nun, General Nugent's youngest daughter.—*Sir Godfrey Kneller*.
 Sir Christopher Plunket of Dunsoghly Castle, who, in 1582, succeeded his grandfather Sir John Plunket, the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bagnall, Marshal of Ireland temp. Elizabeth, and wife of Sir Christopher Plunket of Dunsoghly Castle.
 Mary, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Plunket of Dunsoghly Castle, and wife of Michael Grace of Gracefield, died 1797.—*A miniature by Robinson*.
 Morgan Kavanagh of Borris House, married, in 1792, to Alicia Grace of Gracefield.—*Ditto*.
 Sheffield Grace, F. S. A., second son of Richard Grace of Boley, M. P.—*A medallion in oils by P. Duggan*.

The Library of Gracefield contains likewise a collection of engraved prints from the family portraits above alluded to at Mantua House, and from others dispersed elsewhere. These engravings, which are unpublished or private plates, are all executed, with the exception of the first, by Robert Grave, of London, in the line manner, and are highly creditable to the talents of that artist, now deservedly rising into professional eminence.

"The pourtraiture of Collonell Richard Grace, now utterly routed by the courageous Coll. Sanckey,"—"are to be sould by J. Smith in back layne, 1652."
 Oliver Grace of Shanganagh (now Gracefield) M. P., Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, ob. 1708, æt. 47.—*Gaspur Smitz*.
 Elizabeth Bryan, Viscountess Mountgarret, wife of Oliver Grace of Shanganagh, ob. 1736, æt. 62.—*Ditto*.
 Michael Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1760, æt. 78.—*Bernard Lens encaust.*
 Mary Galway of Lota, wife of Michael Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1736, æt. 55.—*C. Jervas*.
 Oliver Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1779, æt. 77.—*C. Brown*.
 Michael Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1785, æt. 50.—*Lee*.
 Alicia, daughter of Michael Grace of Gracefield, and wife of Morgan Kavanagh of Borris House.—*Daniel, in min.*
 John Dowell Grace of Mantua House, ob. 1811, æt. 75.—*Lee*.
 Oliver John Dowell Grace of Mantua House.—*P. Duggan*.
 Francis Nagle of Jamestown House, wife of Oliver John Dowell Grace of Mantua.—*Ditto*.
 William Grace, third son of Michael Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1777, æt. 70.—*B. C. M. in min.*
 Mary Harford of Marshfield, wife of William Grace, ob. 1799, æt. 68.—*B. C. M. in min.*
 Richard Grace of Boley, M. P., ob. 1801, æt. 40.—*J. Hopper*.

Jane Evans of Bulgaden Hall, wife of Richard Grace of Boley, ob. 1804, æt. 41.—*S. Shelley, in min.*
 Sir William Grace, Bart.—*S. Lover, in min.*
 Sheffield Grace, F. S. A.—*F. Manskirsh, in min.*
 John Grace, a Captain in the Imperial Carabineer Guards, ob. 1789, æt. 29.—*B. C. M., in min.*
 Sheffield Grace, fourth son of Michael Grace of Gracefield, ob. 1746, æt. 36.—*F. Bindon*.
 Raymond Grace, ob. 1763, æt. 29.
 Sheffield Grace, second son of John Grace, Baron of Courtstown, ob. 1684.
 Elizabeth Burke, Viscountess Dillon, wife of Sheffield Grace, ob. 1723.—*J. Gandy*.
 Edmund Sheffield, first Lord Sheffield, ob. 1548, æt. 36.
 John Sheffield, second Lord Sheffield, ob. 1568, æt. 37.—*Sir Anthony More*.
 Edmund Sheffield, third Lord Sheffield, and first Earl of Mulgrave, K. G., ob. 1646, æt. 83.—*R. Elstracke*.
 John Sheffield, third Earl of Mulgrave, and first Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, K. G., ob. 1720, æt. 75.—*Sir Godfrey Kneller*.
 Catherine Darnley, daughter of King James II., and wife of John Sheffield first Duke of Buckingham, ob. 1742, æt. 59.—*C. Zincke, encaust.*
 Edmund Sheffield, second Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, ob. 1739, æt. 19.

CONTENTS OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

CONTAINING SEVENTY-TWO ENGRAVINGS.

ENGLAND.

NAME.	COUNTY.	PROPRIETOR.
ENTRANCE TO BLEN-HEIM.—(Title).....	<i>Oxfordshire</i>	THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
BUCKLAND	<i>Berkshire</i>	CHARLES COURTENAY, ESQ.
COLESHILL HOUSE.....	.....	THE EARL OF RADNOR.
SUTTON HALL.....	<i>Derbyshire</i>	THE EARL OF ORMOND.
BROWNSEA CASTLE....	<i>Dorsetshire</i>	SIR CHARLES CHAD, BART.
DITTO, (GENERAL VIEW)..	.....	DITTO.
GAUNTS HOUSE .....	.....	SIR RICHARD CARR GLYN, BART.
DOWN HALL.....	<i>Essex</i>	CHARLES IBBETSON SELWYN, ESQ.
EASTON LODGE.....	.....	THE VISCOUNT MAYNARD.
BECKFORD HALL.....	<i>Gloucestershire</i> ..	HENRY WAKEMAN, ESQ.
BERKELEY CASTLE....	.....	COLONEL W. F. BERKELEY.
BLAISE CASTLE .....	.....	JOHN SCANDRETT HARFORD, ESQ.
NORTH COURT, ISLE OF WIGHT	<i>Hampshire</i>	MRS. BENNET.
DONINGTON HALL....	<i>Leicestershire</i>	THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K. G.
BUSHEY PARK.....	<i>Middlesex</i>	H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE, K. G.
HOLME-PIERREPONT ..	<i>Nottinghamshire</i> ..	THE COUNTESS MANVERS.
BLENHEIM	<i>Oxfordshire</i>	THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.
DITTO .....	.....	DITTO.
DITTO .....	.....	DITTO.
DITTO .....	.....	DITTO.
DITTO .....	.....	DITTO.
DITCHLEY PARK.....	.....	THE VISCOUNT DILLON.
HEYTHORPE HOUSE....	.....	THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.
STONOR .....	.....	THOMAS STONOR, ESQ.
BURLEY HOUSE.....	<i>Rutlandshire</i>	{ THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM, K. G.
NORMANTON PARK....	.....	SIR G. HEATHCOTE, BART. M. P.
DITTO, (SOUTH VIEW)....	.....	DITTO.
MARSTON HOUSE	<i>Somersetshire</i>	THE EARL OF CORKE AND ORRERY.
BROKE HALL	<i>Suffolk</i>	SIR P. B. V. BROKE, BART. K. C. B.
ORWELL PARK .....	.....	SIR ROBERT HARLAND, BART.
ASHLEY PARK.....	<i>Surrey</i>	SIR HENRY FLETCHER, BART.
ASHSTEAD PARK.....	.....	COL. THE HON. F. G. HOWARD.
CHARLTON HOUSE	<i>Wiltshire</i>	{ THE EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE.
EARLSTOKE PARK .....	.....	GEORGE WATSON TAYLOR, ESQ. M. P.

NAME.	COUNTY.	PROPRIETOR.
LONGLEAT	<i>Wiltshire</i>	THE MARQUESS OF BATH.
NEW PARK	THOS. GRIMSTON ESTCOURT, ESQ. M.P.
STOURHEAD	SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART.
WILTON HOUSE.....	{ THE EARL OF PEMBROKE & MONT- GOMERY, K. G.
DITTO, (SOUTH EAST VIEW)	DITTO.
BISHOPTHORPE PALACE	<i>Yorkshire</i>	THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
CASTLE HOWARD	THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K. G.
DO. (NORTH WEST VIEW).....	DITTO.
CUSWORTH	WILLIAM WRIGHTSON, ESQ.
FARNLEY HALL	WALTER FAWKES, ESQ.
HESLINGTON HALL....	HENRY YARBURGH, ESQ.
HOWSHAM HALL	HENRY CHOLMLEY, ESQ.
KIPPAX PARK	THOS. DAVISON BLAND, ESQ.
KIRKLEES HALL	SIR GEORGE ARMITAGE, BART.
LEDSTON HALL.....	CHRISTOPHER WILSON, ESQ.
METHLEY PARK	THE EARL OF MEXBOROUGH.
NEWBY PARK	JOHN CHARLES RAMSDEN, ESQ. M. P.
TEMPLE NEWSAM.....	THE MARCHIONESS OF HERTFORD.
THIRKLEBY	SIR THOMAS FRANKLAND, BART.

SOUTH WALES.

PEN PONT.....	<i>Brecknockshire</i> ..	PENRY WILLIAMS, ESQ.
GOGGERDAN	<i>Cardiganshire</i> ...	PRYSE PRYSE, ESQ. M. P.
DINEVOR CASTLE	<i>Carmarthenshire</i> .	LORD DINEVOR.
GLANBRAN .....	.....	COL. S. F. H. GWYNNE.
ORIELTON.....	<i>Pembrokeshire</i> ..	SIR JOHN OWEN, BART. M. P.
STACKPOLE COURT....	.....	LORD CAWDOR.

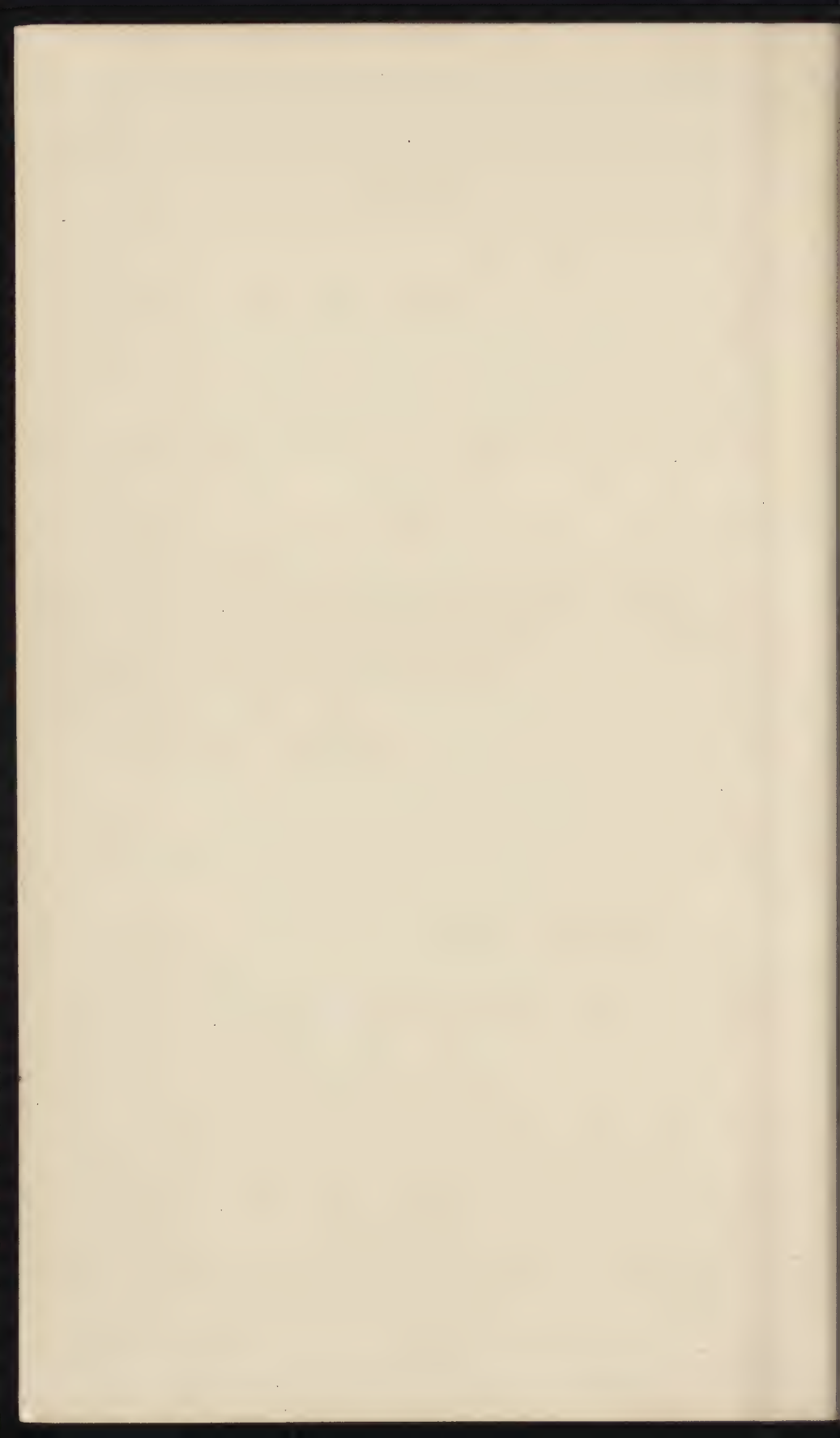
SCOTLAND.

CORTACHY CASTLE....	<i>Angusshire</i>	THE EARL OF AIRLEY.
BALBIRNIE HOUSE ...	<i>Fifeshire</i>	MAJOR GENERAL BALFOUR.
INCHRYE .....	.....	GEORGE RAMSAY, ESQ.
ROSSIE CASTLE	<i>Forfarshire</i>	HORATIO ROSS, ESQ.
CULDEES CASTLE.....	<i>Perthshire</i>	GENERAL DRUMMOND.
DALGUISE .....	.....	JOHN STEUART, ESQ.
LAWERS .....	.....	THE HON. D. R. W. EWART.
MEGGERNIE .....	.....	STEUART MENZIES, ESQ.
MONZIE .....	.....	GEN. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.
MOUNT ALEXANDER ..	.....	COL. A. ROBERTSON.
SCONE PALACE	THE EARL OF MANSFIELD.
FLEURS	<i>Roxburghshire</i> ..	THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

IRELAND.

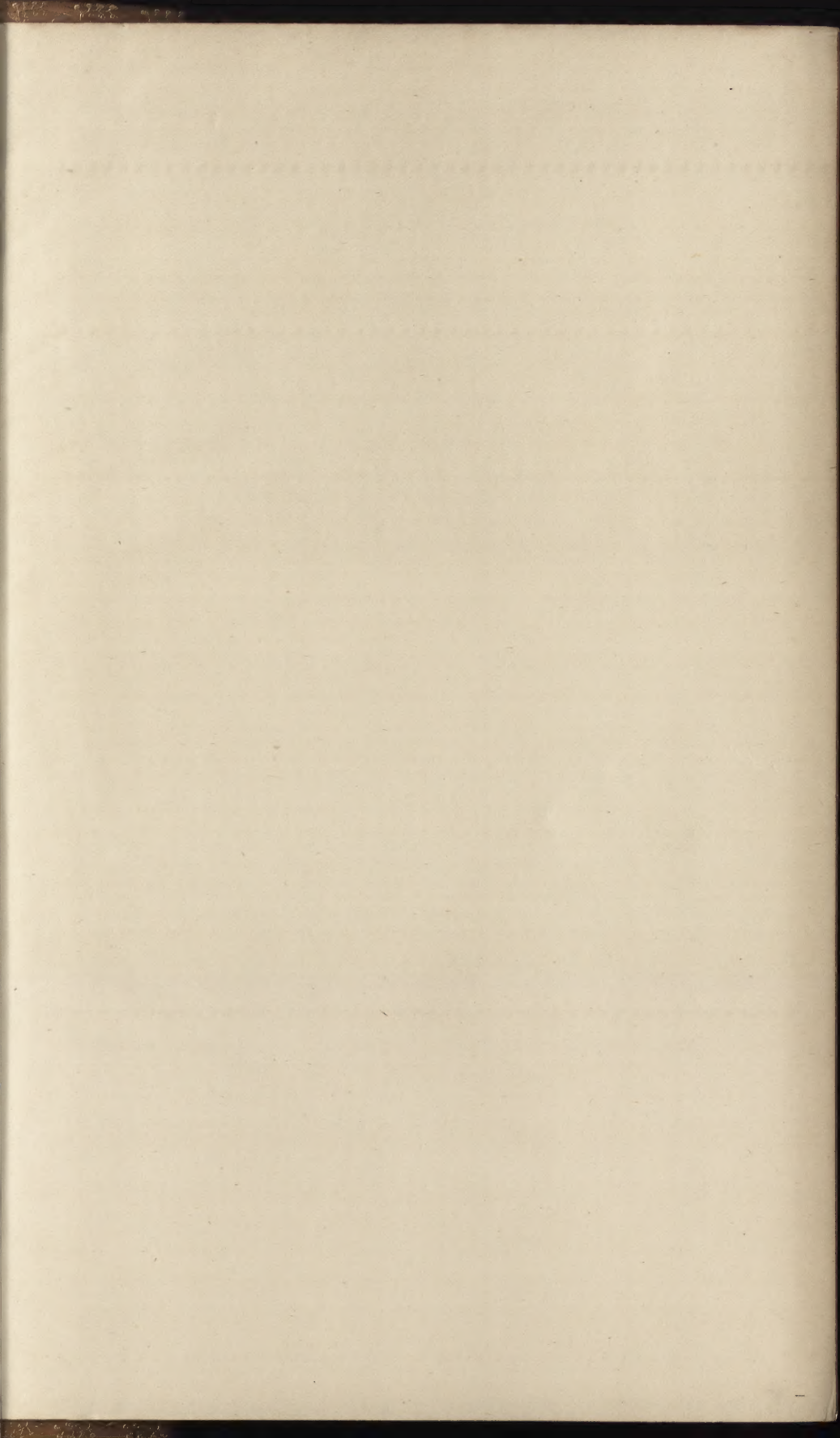
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